

AD-A071 285

MASSACHUSETTS INST OF TECH CAMBRIDGE DEPT OF OCEAN E--ETC F/6 13/10
THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS IN PROXIMITY ON--ETC(U)
JUN 78 R E CONRAD

N00014-75-C-1006

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

1 OF 2

AD
A071285



AD A 071 285

DDC FILE COPY

DDC ACCESSION NUMBER

II
LEVEL

DATA SHEET

PHOTOGRAPH

THIS SHEET

I
INVENTOR

The Effects of Interaction Forces Between Ships----
DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
by Rielly Eames Conrad
Dtd June '78

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DDC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
Per FL-88 (R77-2416)	
By (and request) on file	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or special
A	23 CP

RE: Copyright Notice

DISTRIBUTION STAMP

DDC given permission to accession document

DDC
RECEIVED
JUL 17 1979
D

DATE ACCESSIONED

79 06 26 063

DATE RECEIVED IN DDC

PHOTOGRAPH THIS COPY

THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS
IN PROXIMITY ON THE DESIGN OF RUDDER SIZE AND RATE

by

RIELLY EAMES CONRAD
B.E.S.M.E., Brigham Young University
M.E.M.E., Brigham Young University
(1971)

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING

at the
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
June, 1978

Contract No N00014-75-C-1006

Signature of Author. *Rielly E. Conrad*
Department of Ocean Engineering, June, 1978

Accepted by. . . *Walter A. Abbott*
Thesis Supervisor

Certified by
Chairman, Department Committee on Graduate Students
© Rielly E. Conrad 1978

062-512
JUN 19 1978

THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS
IN PROXIMITY ON THE DESIGN OF RUDDER SIZE AND RATE

by

RIELLY EAMES CONRAD

Submitted to the Department of Ocean Engineering on April 14, 1978 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

ABSTRACT

Rational design of rudder size and rate requires consideration of operational demands on the control of the ship caused by the presence of another ship or restricted waters. A mathematical model is developed from a velocity potential description for each ship, consisting of a distribution of sources for the ship in open ocean and horizontal and vertical dipole distributions to account for the other ship in proximity and shallow water, respectively. The Lagally theorem is used to calculate the interaction forces and moments, and ship trajectories are calculated using standard ship equations of motion in the lateral plane. Linear control theory is used to control the rudder and speed of the ship to approximately simulate the action of the helmsman. Comparisons of theoretical forces and moments with model test results showed good agreement except for underprediction of these in shallow water. The effects of increases in rudder size and rudder rate on underway replenishment operations are simulated. The results show that changes in rudder control sensitivities have much greater effects than changes in rudder size or rate on replenishment operations.

Thesis Supervisor: Martin A. Abkowitz

Title: Professor of Ocean Engineering

79 06 26 063

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
TITLE PAGE	1
ABSTRACT	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. MATHEMATICAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT	6
2.1 Velocity Potential Function Description	6
2.2 Interaction Forces and Moments Calculation	12
2.3 Ship Trajectory Calculations	15
2.4 Ship Control Calculations	18
3. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	22
3.1 Comparison with Model Test Results	22
3.2 Rudder Design Effects on Replenishment Operations	25
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	29
4.1 Conclusions	29
4.2 Recommendations	29
REFERENCES	64
NOMENCLATURE	65
APPENDIX A: COMPUTER PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE	68
APPENDIX B: COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING	77

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A rudder should be designed rationally to meet all the maneuvering demands of the ship that it steers. Traditionally, the rudder is designed to give a particular turning diameter. The rudder design is checked to assure that the ship is directionally stable by performing Dieudonne spiral tests and zig-zag tests. This procedure provides a rudder design that is adequate for open ocean maneuvers and course-keeping. When the ship is required to maneuver in a channel or harbor, to pass another ship, or to be involved in underway replenishment, the traditional method gives no direct assurance that the rudder design is adequate. These demanding maneuvers have resulted in some collisions and several near misses or periods when the ship is not in full control. Previous work in the area of predicting the interaction forces on ships in proximity (Reference 1) indicated that the helmsman or automatic heading control was required to be significantly more sensitive during these difficult maneuvers than during course-keeping. This thesis undertakes to demonstrate the influence of increased rudder size and rate on the performance of underway replenishment, which would indicate that simulation of this maneuver

should be part of the rudder design procedure.

The mathematical model development begins with the velocity potential function description, using sources and horizontal and vertical dipoles, which includes the effects of shallow water using an approach similar to that of Reference 1. The interaction forces and moments calculations are performed using the Lagally theorem following the method of Reference 1. The ship trajectory calculations use standard ship equations of motion in the lateral plane. The ship control calculations use linear control theory to control ship heading, relative separation and heading, ship speed, and relative speed and longitudinal separation. The mathematical model is compared with model test results to indicate the accuracy of the model. The mathematical model is used to show rudder design effects on replenishment operations for a Navy oiler and destroyer.

CHAPTER 2

MATHEMATICAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Velocity Potential Function Description

The interaction forces in this mathematical model are assumed to be pressure forces caused by the interaction of the potential flow fields of the two ships, as hypothesized by Havelock. A rigid free surface is assumed which leads to use of half of a double body to describe the ship. The body is assumed to be a slender body of revolution whose area and radius are based on the sectional area of the respective ship station. The velocity potential of a body moving at velocity U is:

$$\phi(x) = -U(x) + \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m(x)}{R} dx \quad (1)$$

where R is the radial distance from the axis, and $m(x)$ is the source strength. The boundary condition of zero radial velocity due to the sources leads to the following expression for the source strength:

$$m(x) = U R_b(x) / 2 \frac{dR_b(x)}{dx} \quad (2)$$

where $R(x)$ is the radius of the body, which is equal to the radius of a semicircle of area equal to the ship sectional area.

When two ships are near, the radial velocity due to the distribution of sources representing one ship upsets the boundary condition on the other ship. To restore the boundary condition, a distribution of dipoles (doublets) is sized to counter the induced cross flow of the sources. For a slender cylinder in cross flow, the dipole potential is:

$$\phi(x) = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{d(x)y}{R^3} dx \quad (3)$$

where $d(x)$ is the dipole strength, y is the transverse distance sources, and R is the radial distance from the sources. The boundary condition of zero radial velocity due to the dipole and the respective induced source flow leads, according to Reference 2, to the following lateral dipole strength:

$$d_y(x) = q_y(x)/4 (1 + A_{22}) R_b^2(x) \quad (4)$$

where q_y is the induced cross flow velocity in the y direction and A_{22} is the non-dimensional lateral added mass of the body.

The effects of shallow water are taken into account by locating an image of each ship at a distance equal to the

depth of the water below the bottom of the water (see Figure 1). The presence of the image ship upsets the boundary condition in the vertical plane and by the same reasoning as above, requires a vertical distribution of dipoles of strength:

$$d_z(x) = q_z(x)/4 (1 + A_{33}) R_b^2(x) \quad (5)$$

where q_z is the induced cross flow velocity in the z direction and A_{33} is the non-dimensional vertical added mass of the body.

The effects of lateral (sway) and rotational (yaw) motion of the ship cause the following contributions to the lateral dipole distributions:

$$d_{yv}(x) = v/4 (1 + A_{22}) R_b^2(x) \quad (6)$$

$$d_{yr}(x) = r x/4 (1 + A_{22}) R_b^2(x) \quad (7)$$

where v is the sway velocity (y -direction) and r is the yaw rate of the ship, and x is the distance along the length of the ship. Corresponding contributions to the vertical dipole distribution due to heave and pitch would have similar expressions. However, heave and pitch motions have

been neglected in the computer program, except that static sinkage and trim are calculated from the interaction and shallow water forces and moments in the vertical plane utilizing the hydrostatic properties of the hull of tons per inch immersion and moment to trim one inch.

The dipole distributions due to the second ship, the image ships for shallow water, and the ship's own motion all act to upset the boundary condition of zero radial velocity. If the strengths of the source and dipole distributions are again calculated based on the modified flow field, it is possible to converge to the boundary condition after several iterations. It was found in this and previous work (Reference 1) that two revisions of the strengths was a reasonable compromise between accurate convergence and computation speed.

The total velocity potential for each ship is:

$$\phi(x) = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m(x)}{R} + \frac{y[d_y(x) + d_{yv}(x) + d_{yr}(x)] + [d_z(x)]z}{R^3} dx \quad (8)$$

where $R = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$ is the radial distance from a

location on one ship to a location on the other ship which is influenced by the potential. It is necessary to apply the transformation matrix for trim and yaw (Reference 3).

$$T(\theta, \psi) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta\cos\psi & \cos\theta\sin\psi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\psi & \cos\psi & 0 \\ \sin\theta\cos\psi & \sin\theta\sin\psi & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \quad (9)$$

to get the radial distance from the influenced ship I to ship K in the reference system of ship I (see Figure 1) as follows:

$$R_I = T_I \begin{vmatrix} x_{0I} \\ y_{0I} \\ z_{0I} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_I \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} - T_I \begin{vmatrix} x_{0K} \\ y_{0K} \\ z_{0K} \end{vmatrix} - T_I T_K^{-1} \begin{vmatrix} x_K \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (10)$$

where T_I is defined for θ_I and ψ_I of ship I; x_0, y_0, z_0 are fixed coordinates, and T_K^{-1} is the inverted transformation matrix for ship K. If the above R_I is defined as

$$R_I = \begin{vmatrix} x_I \\ y_I \\ z_I \end{vmatrix} \quad (11)$$

where x_I represents all of the terms in the top line of Equation (10), etc., then R_K is defined as

$$R_K = T_K T_I^{-1} R_I = \begin{matrix} x_K(x_I, y_I, z_I) & x_I G + y_I H + z_I J \\ y_K(x_I, y_I, z_I) & x_I A + y_I B + z_I C \\ z_K(x_I, y_I, z_I) & x_I D + y_I E + z_I F \end{matrix} \quad (12)$$

where the coefficients are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \cos \theta_I \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ B &= \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ C &= \sin \theta_I \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ D &= \cos \theta_I \sin \theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) - \sin \theta_I \cos \theta_K \\ E &= -\sin \theta_K \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ F &= \sin \theta_I \sin \theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) + \cos \theta_I \cos \theta_K \\ G &= \cos \theta_I \cos \theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) + \sin \theta_I \sin \theta_K \\ H &= -\cos \theta_K \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ J &= \sin \theta_I \cos \theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) - \cos \theta_I \sin \theta_K \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The velocity potential at a point on the influenced ship I due to the potential at a point on the other ship K is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_K &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m_K}{R_K} + \frac{(d_{yK} + d_{yvK} + d_{yrK}) y_K}{R_K^3} + \frac{d_{zK} z_K}{R_K^3} \\
 &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m_K}{R_K} + \frac{(d_{yK} + d_{yvK} + d_{yrK}) (Ax_I + By_I + Cz_I)}{R_K^3} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(d_{zK}) (Dx_I + Ey_I + Fz_I)}{R_K^3} \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

Because the transformation matrix does not change the magnitude of R , R_I may be substituted for R_K in Equation (14).

2.2 Interaction Forces and Moments Calculation

The interaction forces and moments are calculated by the Lagally theorem using the form derived by Landweber and Yih (Reference 4). The expression for the forces with the added mass and distributed source terms deleted is

$$F_i = -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} \sum (mx_i + d_i) + \sum_j \sum_j (mq_i + d_j \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x_j}) \right] \quad (15)$$

where $i = x, y, z$; ρ = density of water, x_i = distance along x, y, z -axis, $q_i = -\partial\phi/\partial x_i$, and $j = x, y, z$.

$$F_x = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (mx_x) + (mq_x + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial z}) \right]$$

$$F_y = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) + (mq_y + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z}) \right]$$

$$F_z = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -8\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (d_z) + (mq_z + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z}) \right]$$

. . . (16)

where:

$$q_x = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial z} = - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial z}$$

$$q_y = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z} = - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$q_z = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z} = - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

which are the partial derivatives of ϕ as defined in Equation (14).

The expression for the moments with the added mass and distributed sources terms deleted is:

$$M_i = -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_j (m_b (\phi'_o + d_j x_j) - m_o \phi'_b - d_{bj} (q'_{oj} - u_j) + d_{oj} q'_{bj}) + e_{ijk} \sum_{jk} (m x_j q_k + d_j q_k + x_j d_l \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_l}) \right) \right] \quad (17)$$

where $b = 3 + i$, o indicates that the ship is at rest, ' $'$ indicates the potential external to the body, j and $l = 1, 2, 3$, $e_{ijk} = 1$ for ijk in ascending order, -1 for ijk in descending order, and 0 otherwise. The b subscript denotes terms of the velocity potential representing rotation about the x, y, z axes of which only $d_{62} = d_{yr}$ is nonzero, because rotations about the other axes are ignored. The only time derivative term remaining is $d/dt(-d_{62}(q'_{o2} - u_2))$. Because the sources and dipoles are located on the centerline of the ship, $x_2 = x_3 = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho [(d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) q_z - d_z q_y] \\ M_y &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho [-x_1 (m q_z + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z}) + d_z q_x] \\ M_z &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho [x_1 (m q_y + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z}) \\ &\quad - q_x (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) - d_{yr} (\frac{d}{dt} q'_{o2}) - q'_{o2} (\frac{d}{dt} d_{yr})] \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where q'_{02} is calculated from

$$\phi_0 = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m_{Ko}}{R_I} + \frac{d_{yKo} (Ax_I + By_I + Cz_I)}{R_I^3} + \frac{d_{zKo} (Dx_I + Ey_I + Fz_I)}{R_I^3} \quad (19)$$

where m_{Ko} , d_{yKo} , d_{zKo} are calculated without including d_{yv} or d_{yr} .

2.3 Ship Trajectory Calculations

The ship trajectories are calculated using standard ship equations of motion (Reference 3) in the lateral plane.

$$\begin{aligned} (m - X_{\dot{u}}) \dot{u} &= X_0 + X_u (\Delta u) + X_{uu} (\Delta u)^2 + X_{uuu} (\Delta u)^3 \\ &+ X_{vv} v^2 + (X_{vr} + m) vr + X_{v\delta} v\delta + (X_{rr} + mX_G) r^2 \\ &+ X_{r\delta} r\delta + X_{\delta\delta} \delta^2 + X_{\delta\delta u} \delta^2 \Delta u + X_{int} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (m - Y_{\dot{v}}) \dot{v} + (mx_G - Y_{\dot{r}}) \dot{r} &= Y_O + Y_{Ou}(\Delta u) + Y_{vV} \\
 &+ Y_{vvv} v^3 + Y_{vu} v \Delta u + Y_{rvv} rvv + Y_{\delta vv} \delta vv \\
 &+ Y_{vr\delta} vr\delta + Y_{rrr} r^3 + Y_{r} r \\
 &+ Y_{vrr} vrr + Y_{\delta rr} \delta rr + Y_{\delta\delta\delta} \delta^3 + Y_{\delta} \delta \\
 &+ Y_{\delta u} \delta \Delta u + Y_{v\delta\delta} v\delta^2 + Y_{r\delta\delta} r\delta^2 + Y_{\delta uu} \delta \Delta u^2 + Y_{int}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (mx_G - N_{\dot{v}}) \dot{v} + (I_z - N_{\dot{r}}) \dot{r} &= N_O + N_{Ou}(\Delta u) + N_{vV} \\
 &+ N_{vvv} v^3 + N_{vu} v \Delta u + N_{rvv} rvv + N_{\delta vv} \delta vv \\
 &+ N_{vr\delta} vr\delta + N_{rrr} r^3 + N_{r} r \\
 &+ N_{vrr} vrr + N_{\delta rr} \delta rr + N_{\delta\delta\delta} \delta^3 + N_{\delta} \delta \\
 &+ N_{\delta u} \delta \Delta u + N_{v\delta\delta} v\delta^2 + N_{r\delta\delta} r\delta^2 + N_{\delta uu} \delta \Delta u^2 + N_{int}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: $Y_{v|v|}$, $Y_{r|v|}$, $Y_{\delta|v|}$, $N_{v|v|}$, $N_{r|v|}$, and $N_{\delta|v|}$ are sometimes used instead of Y_{vvv} , Y_{rvv} or Y_{vvr} , $Y_{\delta\delta v}$ or $Y_{vv\delta}$, N_{vvv} , N_{rvv} , or N_{vvr} , $N_{\delta\delta v}$ or $N_{vv\delta}$.

where m is the mass of the ship, I_z is the moment of inertia in yaw, x_G is the longitudinal distance from amidships to the center of gravity, X_0 , Y_0 , and N_0 are the forces and moment in straight ahead motion, and X_u , Y_v , N_r , etc. are the partial derivatives of X , Y , and N in straight ahead motion (for example, $Y_v = \partial Y / \partial v$, $N_{vr\delta} = \partial^3 N / \partial v \partial r \partial \delta$), Δu is the change from the initial speed, δ is the rudder angle, and X_{int} , Y_{int} , and N_{int} are the interaction forces and moment as defined in Equations (16) and (18). The Equations (20) above are solved for the accelerations \dot{u} , \dot{v} , and \dot{r} . The velocities are calculated for the next time step by

$$\begin{aligned} u(t + \Delta t) &= u(t) + (\Delta t) \dot{u}(t) \\ v(t + \Delta t) &= v(t) + (\Delta t) \dot{v}(t) \\ r(t + \Delta t) &= r(t) + (\Delta t) \dot{r}(t) \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

The ship trajectories are calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} x_0(t + \Delta t) &= x_0(t) + (\Delta t) [u(t) \cos \psi + v(t) \sin \psi] \\ y_0(t + \Delta t) &= y_0(t) + (\Delta t) [u(t) \sin \psi + v(t) \cos \psi] \\ \psi(t + \Delta t) &= \psi(t) + (\Delta t) r(t) \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

The static sinkage and trim of the ship are calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sink} &= Z_{\text{int}}/\text{TPI} \\ \text{Trim} &= M_{\text{int}}/\text{MTI} \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

where $Z_{\text{int}} = F_z$ of Equation (16), $M_{\text{int}} = M_y$ of Equation (18),
TPI = tons per inch immersion, MTI = moment to trim one
inch.

2.4 Ship Control Calculations

It is essential to control the motions of the ships to avoid collisions and to simulate underway replenishment operations. When the ships are far apart, it is sufficient to maintain speed and heading. When the one ship overlaps the other lengthwise, it is necessary to control both ships also on the basis of relative motion, relative velocity, and relative heading.

Using linear proportional-plus-derivative control of the heading (Reference 3), the change in rudder angle is

$$\text{DR} = \text{K1C}(\psi - \text{Head} - r\text{Dlag}) + \text{K2R}(r - \dot{r}\text{Dlag}) \tag{24}$$

where K1C is the gain in degree rudder per degree of heading

error, Head is the commanded heading, Dlag is the delay in moving the rudder, and K2R is the gain in degrees rudder per degree per second of yaw rate. Using the same type of control on speed, the change in speed is:

$$U_{cmd} = K6U(u_o - u + \dot{u}Ulag) + K7A(-\ddot{u} + \dot{\ddot{u}}Ulag) \quad (25)$$

where K6U is the gain in feet per second (fps) per fps of speed error, u_o is the commanded speed, Ulag is the delay in changing speed, K7A is the gain in fps per feet per second² of acceleration (\ddot{u}), and $\ddot{u} = d\dot{u}/dt$. When the ships overlap lengthwise the change in rudder angle to maintain a given lateral separation and the same heading becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} DR_1 = & K1C(\psi_1 - Head + \psi_1 - \psi_2 - (r_1 + \dot{r}_1 - r_2)Dlag) \\ & + K2R(r_1 + \dot{r}_1 - r_2 - (\ddot{r}_1 + \dot{\ddot{r}}_1 - \ddot{r}_2)Dlag) \\ & + K3Y(y_{rel_1} + PassSide - [(v_1 - v_2)\cos\psi_2 \\ & - (u_1 - u_2)\sin\psi_2]Dlag) \\ & + K4V[(v_1 - v_2)\cos\psi_2 - (u_1 - u_2)\sin\psi_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$- [(\dot{v}_1 - \dot{v}_2)\cos\psi_2 - (\dot{u}_1 - \dot{u}_2)\sin\psi_2]Dlag] \quad (26)$$

where the subscripts 1 and 2 indicate Ships 1 and 2 respectively, K3Y is the gain in degrees rudder per foot of relative separation error, $y_{rel} = (y_1 - y_2)\cos\psi_2 - (x_1 - x_2)\sin\psi_2$ is the relative lateral separation, Pass is the commanded ship separation distance, Side indicates on which side Ship 2 is relative to Ship 1, and K4V is the gain in degrees rudder per fps of relative lateral separation.

When underway replenishment is simulated, it is necessary to match ship speeds and to reduce their longitudinal separation to zero. The change in speed of the ship to be replenished becomes

$$\begin{aligned} U_{cmd} = & K5X(-x_{rel_2} + u_2Ulag_2) + K6U(u_1 - u_2 + \dot{u}_2Ulag) \\ & + K7A(-\dot{u}_2 + \ddot{u}_2Ulag) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where K5X is the gain in fps per foot of longitudinal separation error, and $x_{rel_2} = (x_2 - x_1)\cos\psi_1 + (y_2 - y_1)\sin\psi_1$ is the relative longitudinal separation.

To make the ship control more like a helmsman, the change in speed or rudder angle is ignored if it is below a given threshold. The rudder is moved toward the commanded

angle at the given rudder rate and is limited by the maximum rudder angle. The ship speed is changed toward the commanded speed at the given acceleration or deceleration rate. During simulation of replenishment operations the ships remain alongside until it is time to break when the replenished ship accelerates to the break speed and turns to the break heading when its stern clears the bow of the replenishment ship.

CHAPTER 3

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

3.1 Comparison with Model Test Results

Model test results were used to determine the proper formulation of the body radius and to indicate the accuracy of the theory.

In Reference 1, the theory for the interaction forces between ships was initially developed using as the body radius, R_b , the radius of a semicircle with area equal to the ship sectional area for each ship station. It was then concluded on the basis of comparison with model test results that closer correlation resulted when the body radius was taken as the average of the equivalent sectional radius described above and the actual beam of the section. In this study the first approach was to extend the above averaging approach. The lateral body radius was taken as average radius just described, while the vertical body radius was the average of the equivalent sectional radius and the actual ship draft. These lateral and vertical body radii were used to determine the strength of the lateral and vertical dipoles, respectively. The average of the lateral and vertical radii was used to calculate the source strength at each station. This formulation for the body radius was compared with the equivalent sectional radius

and with model test results in Figures 2, 3, 6, and 7. The model test data in Figures 2 and 3 are taken from Reference 5, which reports interaction force tests of models of the British ships KING GEORGE V, a battleship, and OLNA, an oiler. The interaction moment data was plotted in Reference 5 by taking the moment about a point located two-tenths of the length of the ship from the bow. The moment has been shifted to amidships in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 to correspond with the theoretical moment and with other model test moment data. The model test data in Figures 6 and 7 are taken from Reference 6, which reports interaction forces for a model of a U.S. Navy AOE-1 Class large support ship while near a CVA-58 Class carrier. The figures indicate that using the equivalent sectional radius gives equal or better correlation with model test data than using the averaged radius described above. Using the equivalent radius to determine the source strength and the beam and draft to determine the lateral and vertical dipole strengths, respectively, led to the same conclusion. The equivalent radius is used for all subsequent work. Figures 4 and 5 show that the shallow water theory agrees with the deep water theory of Reference 1.

The theoretical interaction forces tended to be less than the model test data, while the moments tended to be

greater than the model test data. The theory did not account for much of the assymetry shown in the model test data between the passing ship located behind the lead ship compared to it being ahead. This is due in part to the neglect of wake effects by the theory.

The only model test data for interaction forces in shallow water were found in Reference 7, which reports on forces on ship models in a model of the Panama Canal. The presence of the canal bank was modeled theoretically by locating the second ship at a lateral separation equal to twice the distance to the canal bank from the first ship. The longitudinal separation was zero. The sectional areas, beams, and drafts of the Mariner were used to represent the medium fast cargo ship in Figure 8, while the AO-177 represented the large fast cargo ship in Figure 9. The theoretical interaction forces and moments were markedly lower than the model test values. The theoretical moment is typically small at zero longitudinal separation. The water depth is only about 40 percent greater than the draft of the ship in both cases. The fact that the model boundary layer is thicker than that of the ship tends to increase the interaction effects. The theory neglects the effects of boundary layer. The difference between self-propelled model and the towed model in Figure 9 indicates

that the propeller has a significant effect on the interaction forces and moments, which is neglected by the theory.

3.2 Rudder Design Effects on Replenishment Operations

The replenishment operation was selected to study the effects of increasing the rudder rate or its effectiveness, since ships are typically in closest proximity under these conditions. A Navy oiler and destroyer were selected as typical ships which would be involved in replenishment operations and for which model test data were available. The data for the AO-177 oiler were taken from Reference 8. The simulations started the ships at a lateral separation of 100 feet and a longitudinal separation of 550 feet in water 300 feet deep. The changes in the interaction forces and moments caused by the changes in lateral separation, sway velocity, and yaw rate of the ships in motion are indicated in Figure 10. Several simulation runs with increasing rudder control gains were required to select gains to prevent collision of the ships. Because the displacement of the destroyer is approximately 3.5 times smaller than that of the oiler, its rudder control gains were increased by a factor of 3.5 over those of the oiler as shown in Table 1. To study the effects of rudder

design changes the rudder rate was increased by 50 percent for one simulation and the rudder effectiveness was increased by 50 percent for another. The increased rudder effectiveness was obtained by increasing only the coefficients which were explicit functions of rudder angle, while neglecting the effects of increased rudder size on other coefficients. To study the effects of water depth, the simulation with standard rudders was repeated in water with a depth of 60 feet. The above simulations are summarized in Table 2, which contains the mean values and standard deviations of the lateral separation, the relative heading, and the rudder angles of each ship. The trajectories of the two ships are shown for the case of increased rudder effectiveness using low gains in Figure 11, for the standard rudder using the final gains in Figure 12, for the increased rudder effectiveness using the final gains in Figure 13, and for the case of 60 foot water depth in Figure 14.

Because each simulation was characterized by control errors and overshoots, the rudder control gains which were sensitive to the rate of change of heading and lateral separation were increased from eight to ten times to fifty times the gains sensitive to heading and lateral separation (Table 1). These final gains produced significant

improvement in the control of lateral separation and relative heading and some reduction in rudder activity for both the standard rudder and increased effectiveness cases (Table 2). However, the rudders were unable to provide the corrective action quickly enough to prevent the errors from increasing until large rudder angles were reached, which accounts for the large standard deviations in rudder angle. While the ship interaction forces and moments were strong enough to initiate the errors, the forces and moments generated by the motions of the ships became dominant. The changes in lateral separation, heading error, and rudder activity due to the increased rudder control gains were significantly greater than those due to increased rudder rate, rudder effectiveness, or water depth. Contrary to the premise of this study that increases in rudder rate and effectiveness should improve the control of the ship, the mean errors in lateral separation and relative heading were increased, while the standard deviations of the errors generally decreased slightly. The shallower water depth had little effect on the errors or rudder activity.

TABLE 1

Rudder Control Gains

Ship	Gain	Heading deg/deg	Yaw Rate deg/deg/sec	Y Separation deg/ft	V Velocity deg/ft/sec
Oiler	Low	5.0	40.	.5	5.0
Destroyer	Low	17.5	140.	1.75	17.5
Oiler	Final	4.0	200.	.5	25.0
Destroyer	Final	14.0	700.	1.75	87.5

TABLE 2

Separation and Heading Errors and Rudder Activity

Condition	Gain	Separation feet	Heading degrees	Rudder 1 degrees	Rudder 2 degrees
		Mean/S.D.*	Mean/S.D.*	Mean/S.D.*	Mean/S.D.*
Standard Rudder Rate and Size	Low	100/22	3.5/2.4	-6.8/15.2	-1.3/19.4
	Final	99/17	1.7/1.4	-4.2/13.0	-0.7/15.7
Rate 50% Higher	Final	71/14	1.8/1.3	-5.4/14.2	-0.3/18.9
Size 50% Larger	Low	137/45	5.5/5.2	-2.4/20.6	1.2/19.8
Size 50% Larger	Final	94/12	2.9/2.1	-2.8/11.1	-0.3/16.5
Standard 60 ft Depth	Final	85/12	1.6/1.2	-6.2/12.7	-1.0/15.6

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

- The radius of the body representing the ship at each station should be the radius of a semicircle of area equal to the sectional area of the station.

- The mathematical model tends to underpredict the ship interaction forces and overpredict the interaction moment in deep water.

- The mathematical model underpredicts the ship interaction forces and moments in shallow water.

- Changes in the rudder control sensitivities have much larger effects on the simulation of underway replenishment than changes in rudder effectiveness or rate.

- Increases in the rudder effectiveness or rate resulted in no significant improvement in ship control during underway replenishment in the cases simulated.

4.2 Recommendations

- The mathematical model should be extended to account for the effects of boundary layer, wake, and propeller.

- The rudder control logic should be improved and a procedure for selection of control gains should be defined.

- The speed control logic should be extended to include propeller and propulsion machinery dynamics as in Reference 9.

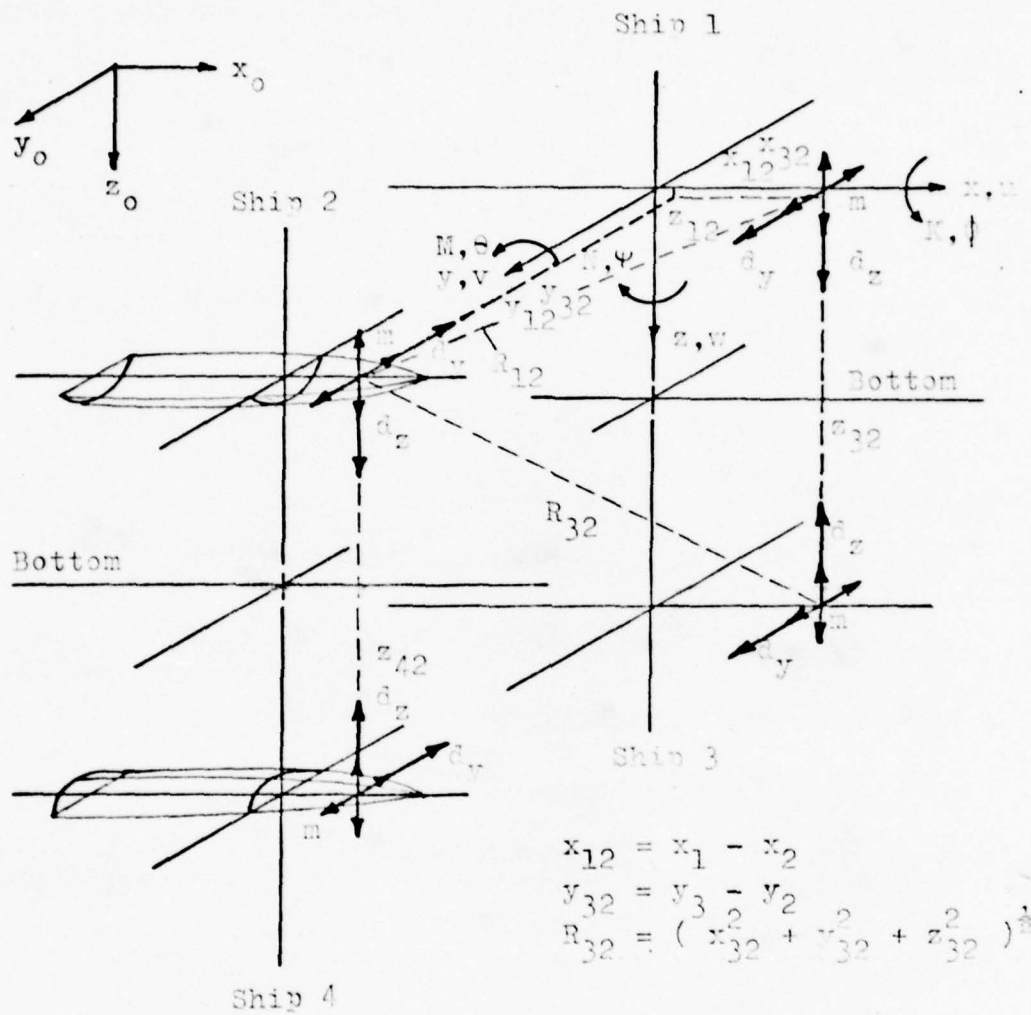


Figure 1. Coordinate System and Sources and Dipoles

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

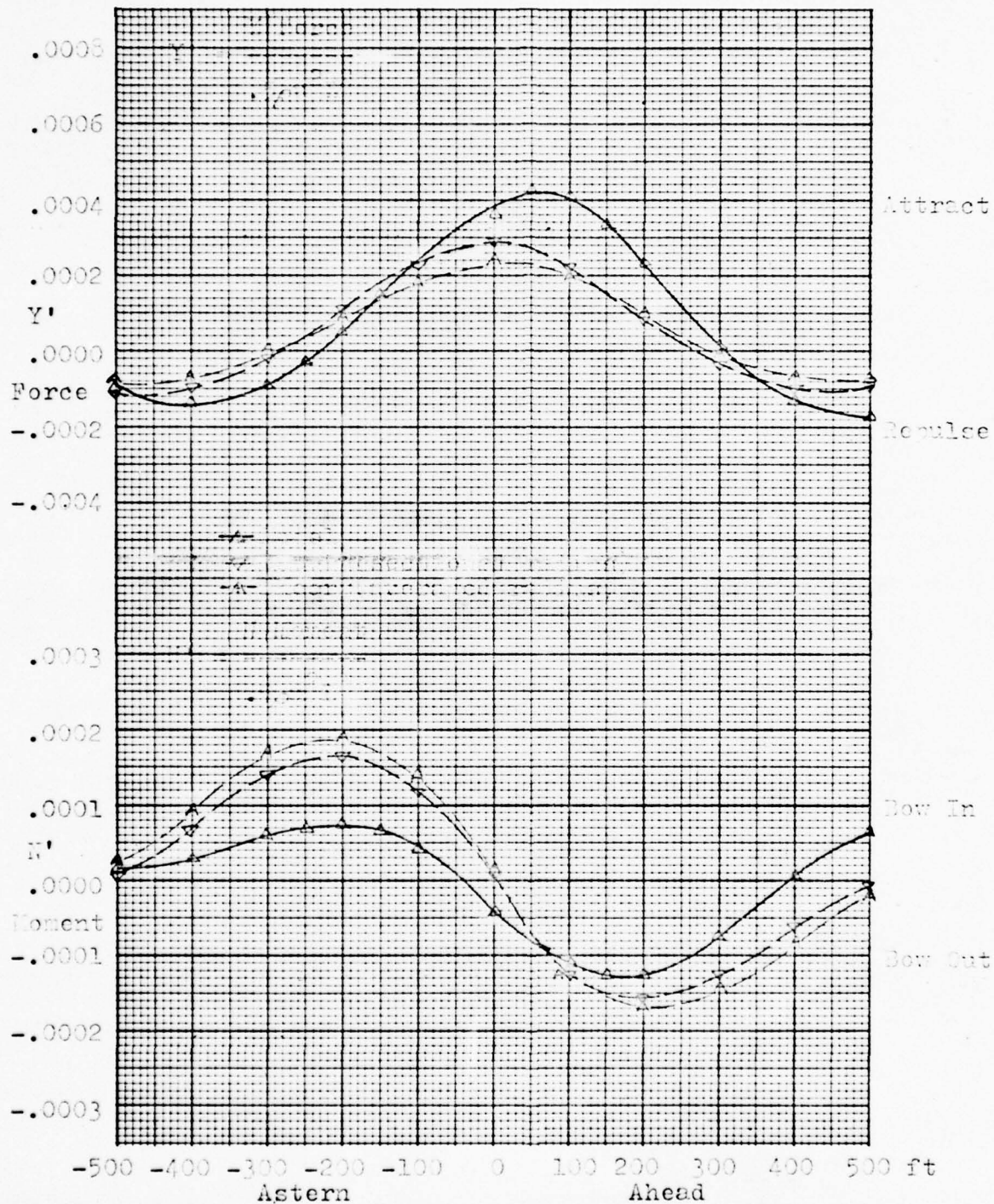


Figure 2. King George V at 15 knots at 50 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

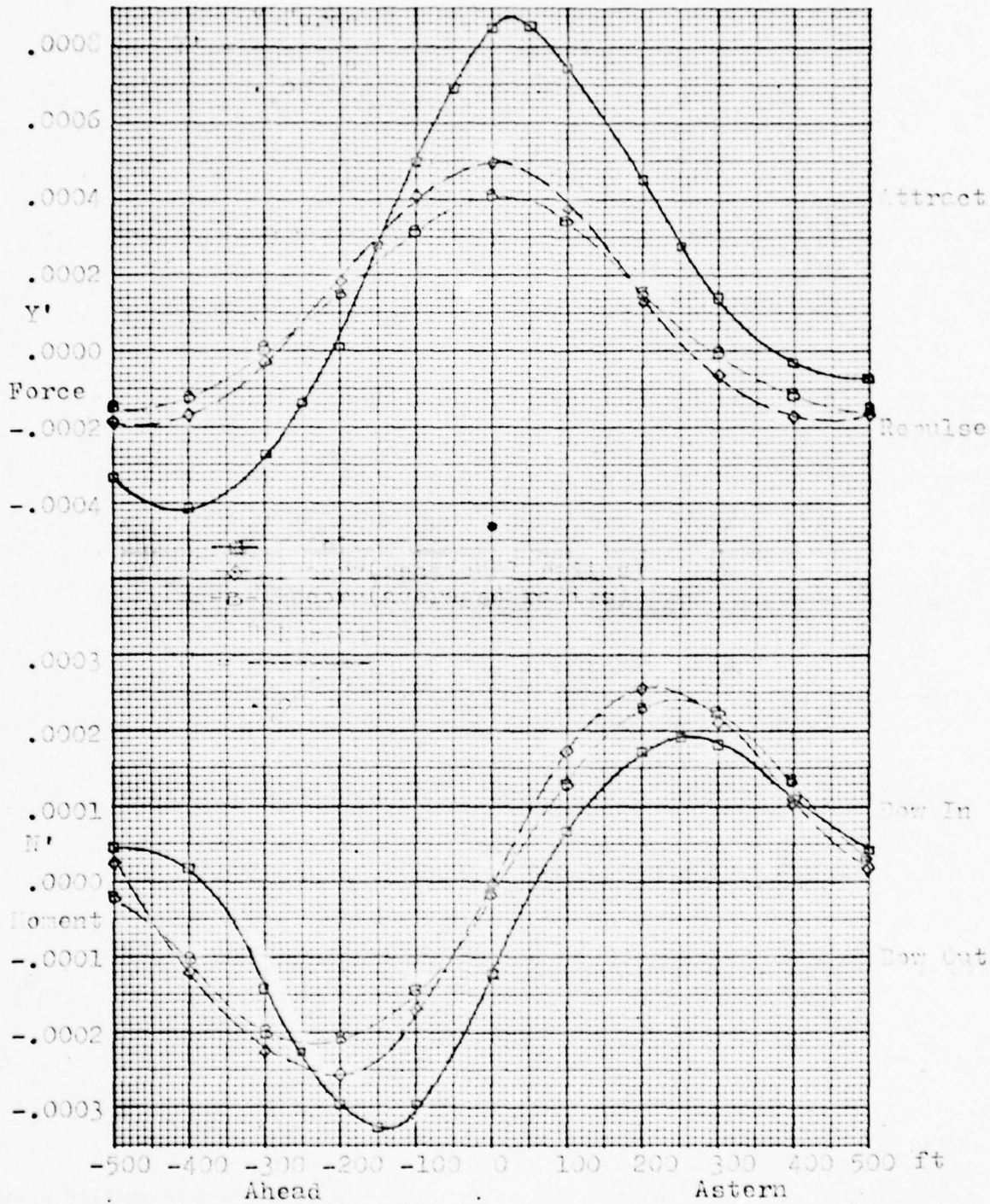


Figure 3. Olua at 15 knots at 50 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

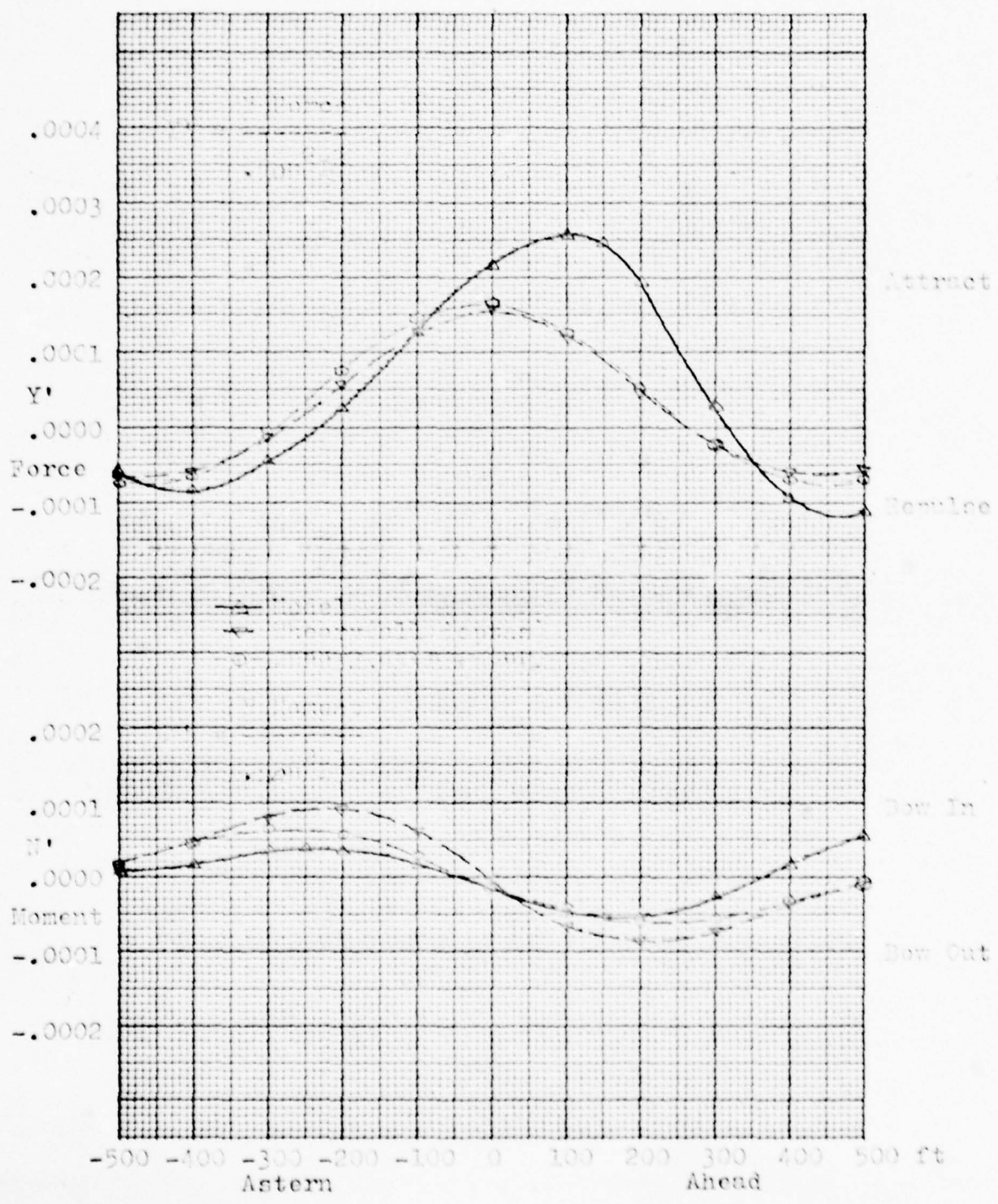


Figure 4. King George V at 15 knots at 100 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

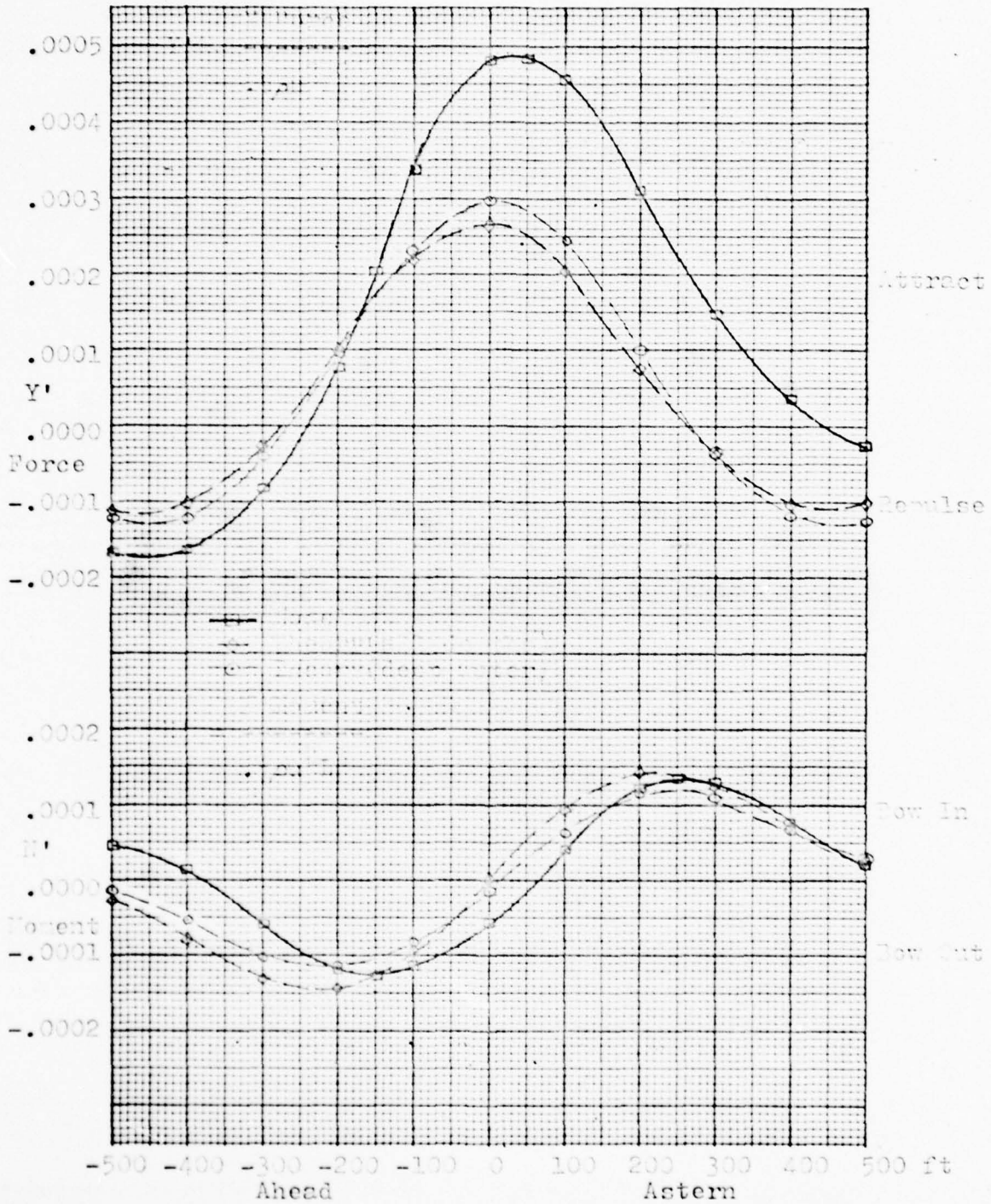


Figure 5. ϕ_{lna} at 15 Knots at 100 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

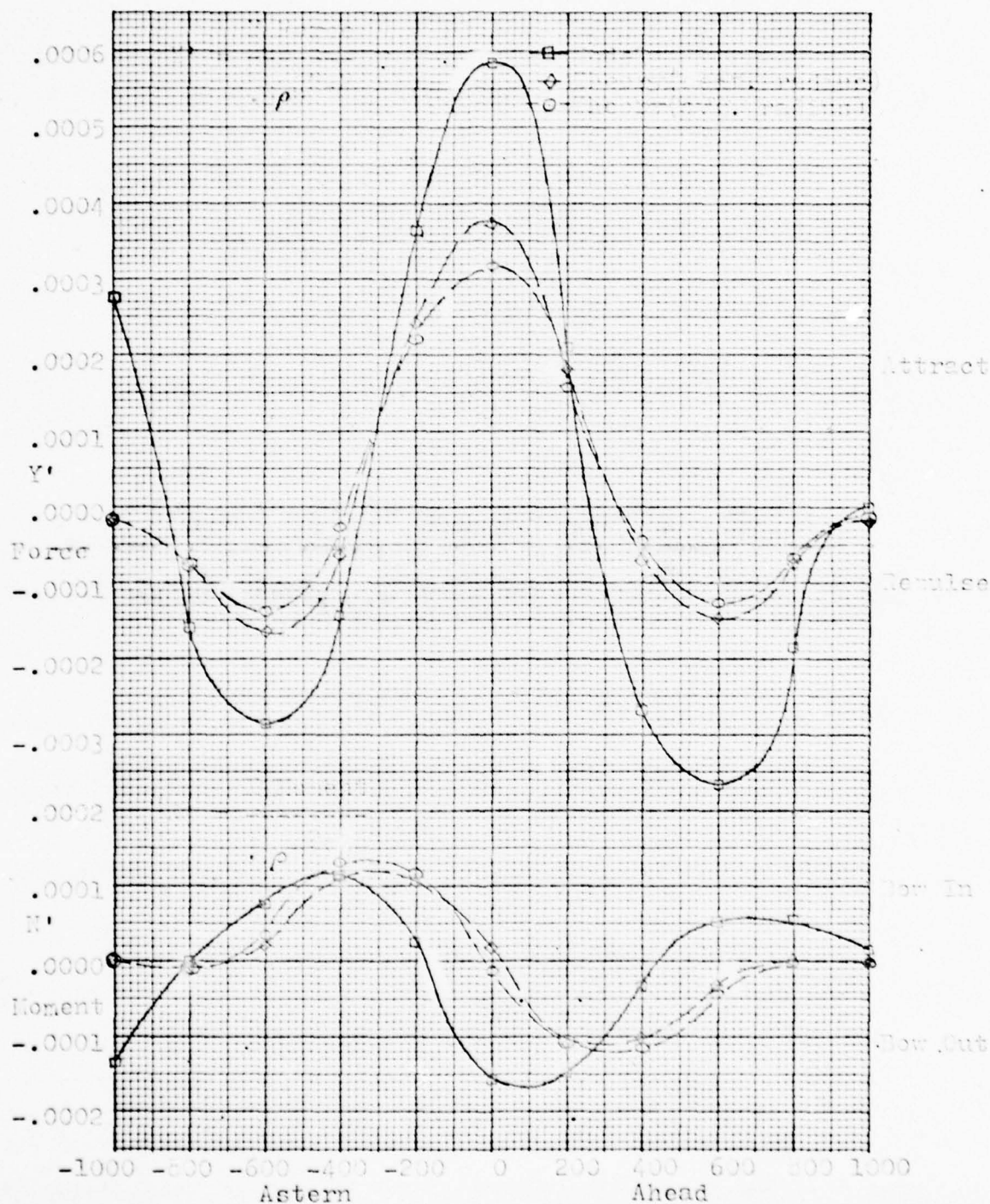


Figure 6. AOE-1 at 15 knots at 50 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

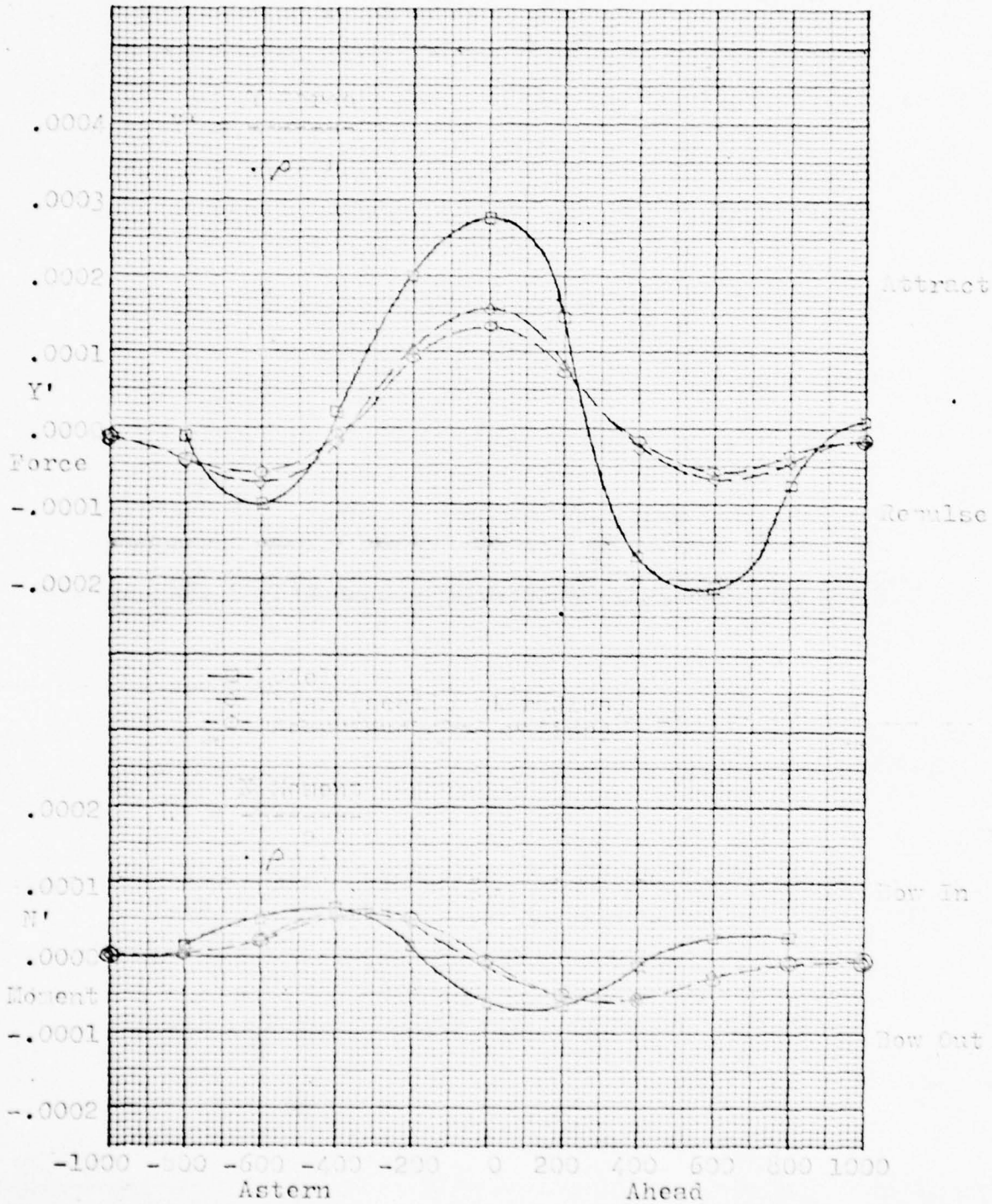


Figure 7. AOE-1 at 15 knots at 150 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

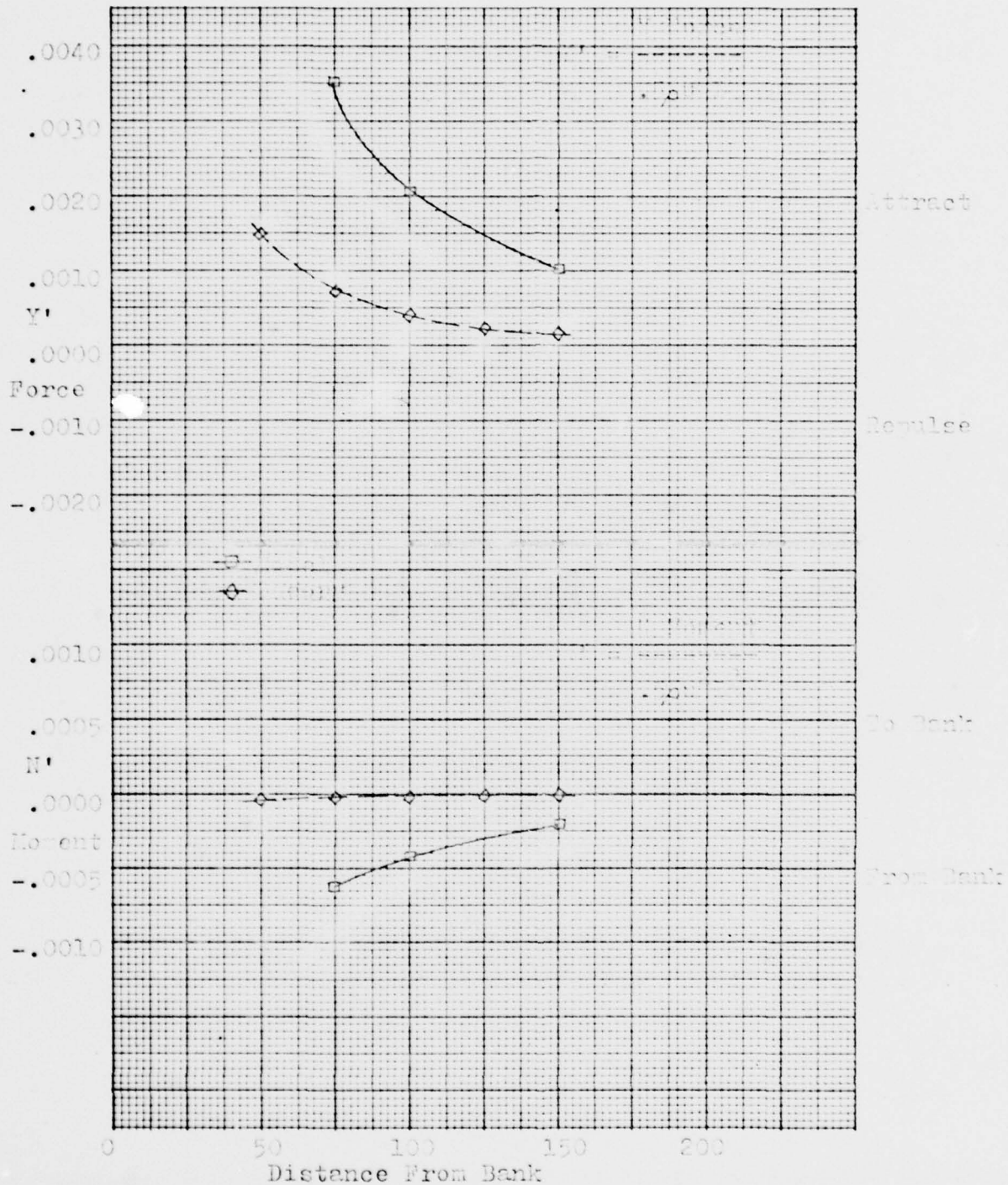


Figure 8. Medium Fast Cargo Ship at 6 knots in 42 feet of water.

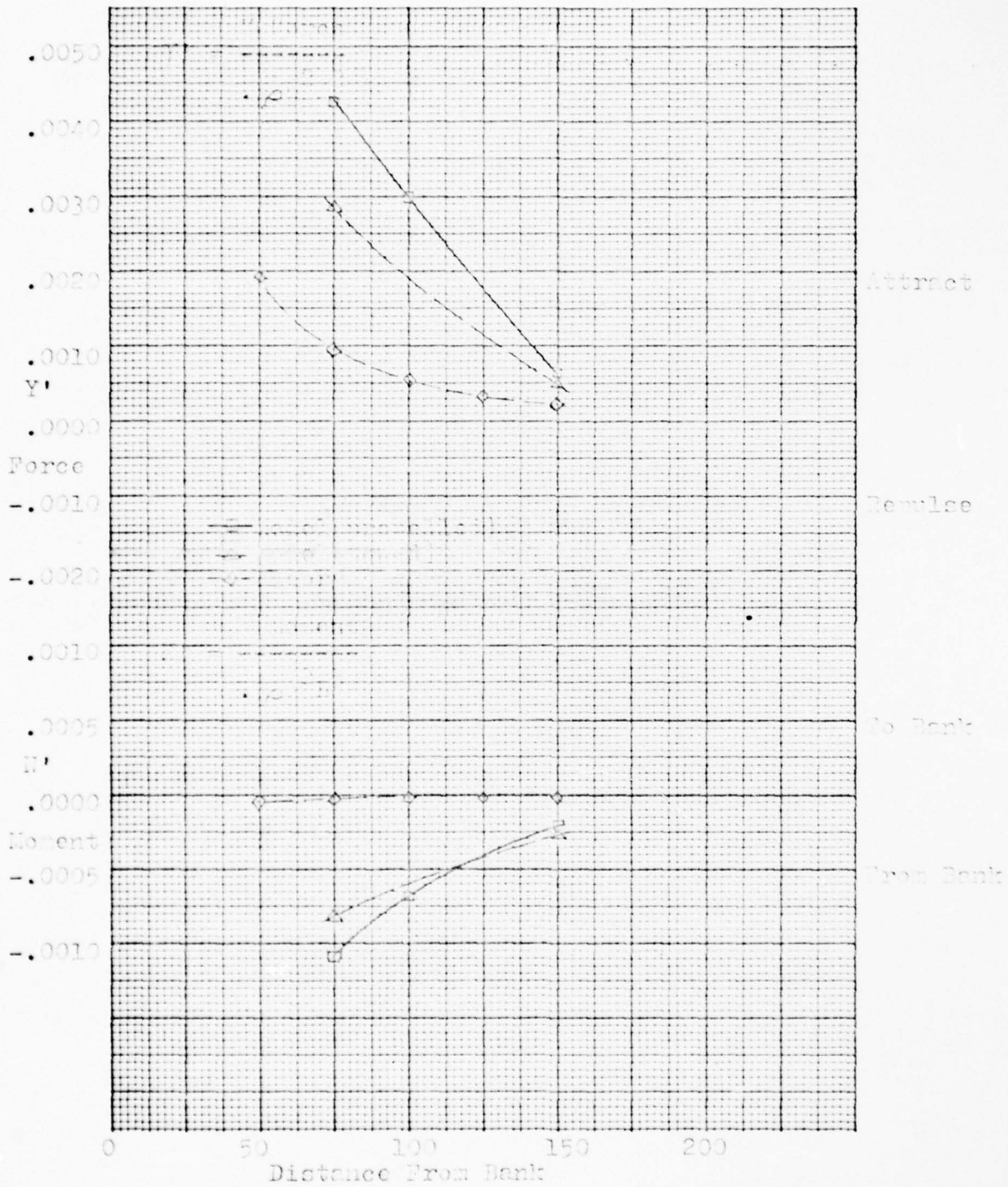


Figure 9. Large Fast Cargo Ship at 6 knots in 47 feet of water.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

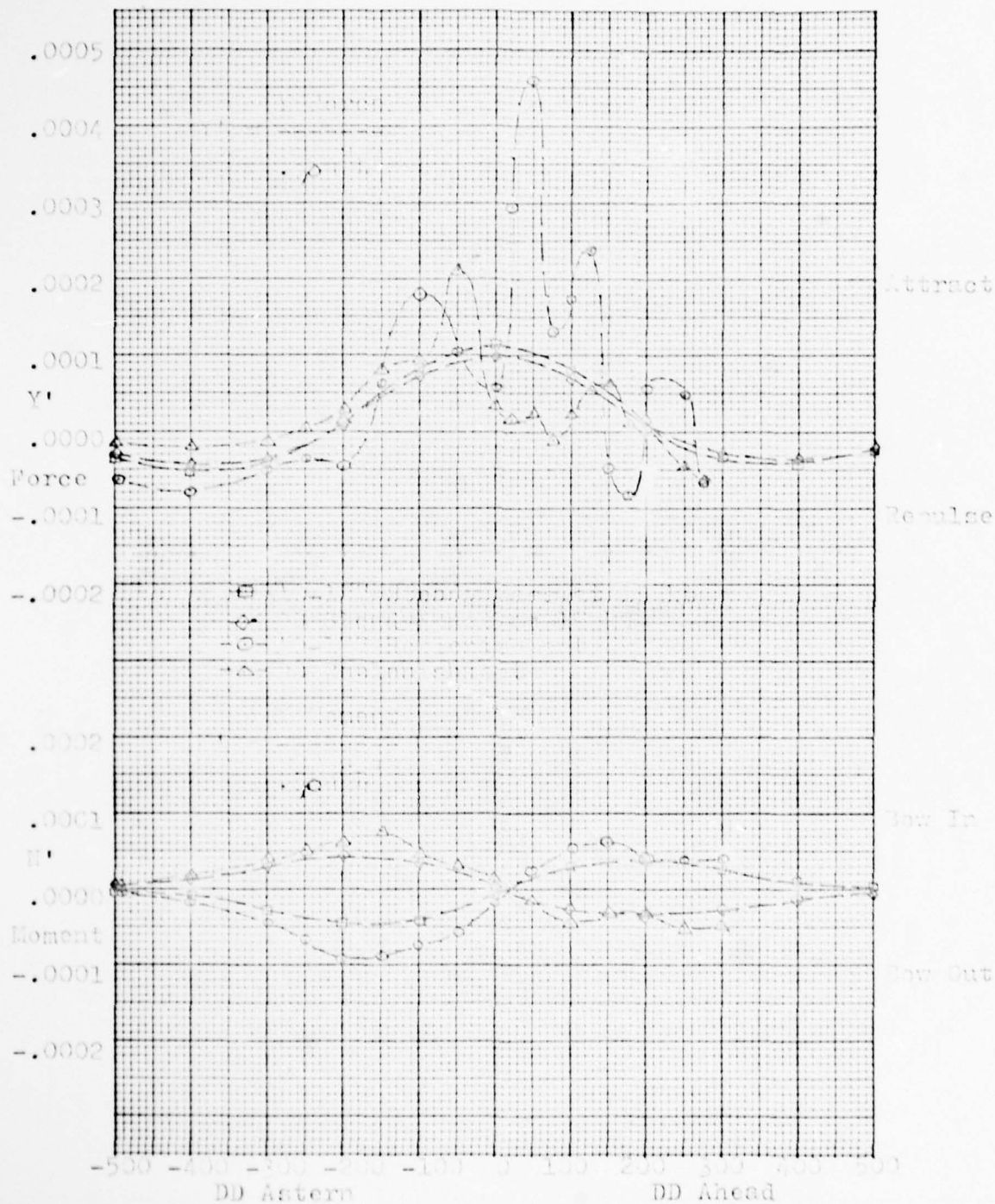


Figure 10. AC-177 and DD Steady pass and Replenishment at 100 ft.



TIME=0.
 PSI(1)=0.0
 ORI(1)=4.
 PSI(2)=0.0
 ORI(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

TIME=20.
 PSI(1)=0.3
 ORI(1)=10.
 PSI(2)=1.6
 ORI(2)=16.
 Y2-Y1=170.

Ship 2 = Destroyer

TIME=40.
 PSI(1)=3.3
 ORI(1)=26.
 PSI(2)=2.4
 ORI(2)=22.
 Y2-Y1=193.

Figure 11 a. Underway Replenishment with Increased Rudder Effectiveness and Low Rudder Gains.



TIME=100.
PSI(1)=1.1
OR(1)=1.
PSI(2)=0.6
OR(2)=-.5.
Y2-Y1=179.

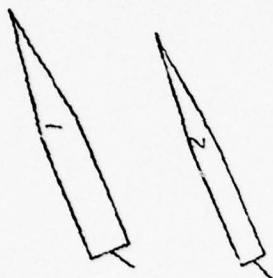


TIME=80.
PSI(1)=-5.6
OR(1)=-17.
PSI(2)=0.6
OR(2)=22.
Y2-Y1=170.



TIME=60.
PSI(1)=2.9
OR(1)=19.
PSI(2)=-1.5
OR(2)=-27.
Y2-Y1=148.

Figure 11 b. Continued.



TIME=160.
 PSI(1)=-22.0
 DR(1)=-35.
 PSI(2)=-23.1
 DR(2)=-22.
 Y2-Y1=304.



TIME=140.
 PSI(1)=-21.8
 DR(1)=-10.
 PSI(2)=-4.5
 DR(2)=-30.
 Y2-Y1=215.



TIME=120.
 PSI(1)=-1.5
 DR(1)=35.
 PSI(2)=-4.8
 DR(2)=-0.
 Y2-Y1=171.

Figure 11 c. Continued.



TIME=180.
 PSI(1)=1.1
 OR(1)=25.
 PSI(2)=0.6
 OR(2)=8.
 Y2-Y1=278.

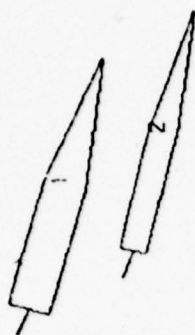


TIME=200.
 PSI(1)=15.9
 OR(1)=20
 PSI(2)=1.6
 OR(2)=22.
 Y2-Y1=223.



TIME=220.
 PSI(1)=4.7
 OR(1)=21.
 PSI(2)=14.2
 OR(2)=30.
 Y2-Y1=170.

Figure 11 d. Continued.

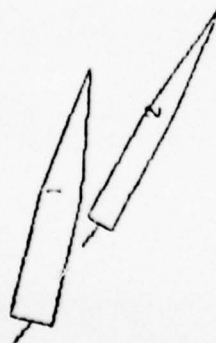


TIME=280.
PSI(1)=17.0
DR(1)=10.
PSI(2)=14.0
DR(2)=9.
Y2-Y1=205.

TIME=250.
PSI(1)=2.1
DR(1)=35.
PSI(2)=5.3
DR(2)=30.
Y2-Y1=245.

TIME=240.
PSI(1)=11.5
DR(1)=23.
PSI(2)=8.5
DR(2)=17.
Y2-Y1=252.

Figure 11 e. Continued.



TIME=300.
 PSI(1)=12.0
 OR(1)=25.
 PSI(2)=28.0
 OR(2)=8.
 Y2-Y1=207.



TIME=320.
 PSI(1)=4.8
 OR(1)=19.
 PSI(2)=11.8
 OR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=388.



TIME=340.
 PSI(1)=2.4
 OR(1)=21.
 PSI(2)=19.7
 OR(2)=15.
 Y2-Y1=550.



Figure 11 f. Concluded.



TIME=0.
 PS(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 PS(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler



TIME=20.
 PS(1)=0.9
 DR(1)=5.
 PS(2)=1.1
 DR(2)=10.
 Y2-Y1=171.

Ship 2 = Destroyer



TIME=40.
 PS(1)=1.6
 DR(1)=5.
 PS(2)=0.3
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=174.

Figure 12 a. Underway Replenishment with Standard Rudder and Gains.



TIME=100.
PS(1)=0.0
OR(1)=5.
PS(2)=0.7
OR(2)=0.
Y2-Y1=162.



TIME=90.
PS(1)=0.1
OR(1)=16.
PS(2)=2.3
OR(2)=17.
Y2-Y1=165.



TIME=50.
PS(1)=1.2
OR(1)=16.
PS(2)=1.3
OR(2)=17.
Y2-Y1=167.



Figure 12 b. Continued.



TIME=150.
 PSI(1)=2.2
 DR(1)=16.
 PSI(2)=0.8
 DR(2)=12.
 Y2-Y1=153.



TIME=140.
 PSI(1)=0.6
 DR(1)=5.
 PSI(2)=1.2
 DR(2)=30.
 Y2-Y1=164.



TIME=120.
 PSI(1)=2.9
 DR(1)=5.
 PSI(2)=2.7
 DR(2)=18.
 Y2-Y1=162.

Figure 12 c. Continued.



TIME=220.
 PSI(1)=5.5
 DR(1)=19.
 PSI(2)=5.1
 DR(2)=5.
 Y2-Y1=149.



TIME=200.
 PSI(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=23.
 PSI(2)=0.9
 DR(2)=19.
 Y2-Y1=178.



TIME=180.
 PSI(1)=3.4
 DR(1)=26.
 PSI(2)=2.2
 DR(2)=4.
 Y2-Y1=170.

Figure 12 d. Continued.



TIME=240.
 PS(1)=0.9
 OR(1)=10.
 PS(2)=1.2
 OR(2)=12.
 Y2-Y1=142.



TIME=260.
 PS(1)=0.3
 OR(1)=9.
 PS(2)=0.4
 OR(2)=30.
 Y2-Y1=160.



TIME=280.
 PS(1)=3.9
 OR(1)=19.
 PS(2)=3.2
 OR(2)=12.
 Y2-Y1=157.

Figure 12 e. Continued.



TIME=340.
PSI(1)=4.3
DR(1)=9.
PSI(2)=6.5
DR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=195.



TIME=320.
PSI(1)=0.1
DR(1)=20.
PSI(2)=0.4
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=215.



TIME=300.
PSI(1)=1.5
DR(1)=20.
PSI(2)=0.5
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=201.

Figure 12 f. Concluded.



TIME=0.
 PSI(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 PSI(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

TIME=20.
 PSI(1)=1.0
 DR(1)=10.
 PSI(2)=2.1
 DR(2)=10.
 Y2-Y1=135.

Ship 2 = Destroyer

TIME=40.
 PSI(1)=0.5
 DR(1)=1.
 PSI(2)=4.9
 DR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=148.

Figure 13 a. Underway Replenishment with Increased Rudder Effectiveness.



TIME=50.
PSI(1)=3.3
OR(1)=1.
PSI(2)=1.2
OR(2)=5.
Z2-Y1=155.

TIME=85.
PSI(1)=3.0
OR(1)=1.
PSI(2)=1.9
OR(2)=6.
Z2-Y1=179.

TIME=100.
PSI(1)=1.4
OR(1)=11.
PSI(2)=1.3
OR(2)=21.
Z2-Y1=157.

Figure 13 b. Continued.

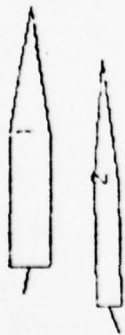


TIME=150.
PSI(1)=2.2
DR(1)=10.
PSI(2)=4.1
DR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=149.

TIME=140.
PSI(1)=0.1
DR(1)=10.
PSI(2)=1.0
DR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=155.

TIME=120.
PSI(1)=2.4
DR(1)=10.
PSI(2)=5.7
DR(2)=5.
Y2-Y1=195.

Figure 13 c. Continued.



TIME=190.
 PSI(1)=0.2
 OR(1)=1.
 PSI(2)=1.4
 OR(2)=21.
 Y2-Y1=153.



TIME=200.
 PSI(1)=0.5
 OR(1)=11.
 PSI(2)=0.5
 OR(2)=21.
 Y2-Y1=159.



TIME=220.
 PSI(1)=3.5
 OR(1)=0.
 PSI(2)=6.1
 OR(2)=5
 Y2-Y1=168.

Figure 13 d. Continued.



TIME=240.
PSI(1)=5.9
DR(1)=32.
PSI(2)=0.9
DR(2)=30.
Y2-Y1=175.

TIME=250.
PSI(1)=2.0
DR(1)=10.
PSI(2)=0.5
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=151.

TIME=260.
PSI(1)=0.5
DR(1)=9.
PSI(2)=2.9
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=143.

Figure 13 e. Continued.



TIME=300.
 PSI(1)=0.3
 DR(1)=1.
 PSI(2)=3.9
 DR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=175



TIME=320.
 PSI(1)=3.1
 DR(1)=12.
 PSI(2)=3.2
 DR(2)=21.
 Y2-Y1=181.



TIME=340.
 PSI(1)=5.1
 DR(1)=9.
 PSI(2)=9.0
 DR(2)=5.
 Y2-Y1=141.

Figure 13 f. Concluded.



TIME=0.
 POS(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 POS(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

TIME=20.
 POS(1)=1.4
 DR(1)=6.
 POS(2)=2.0
 DR(2)=4.
 Y2-Y1=173

Ship 2 = Destroyer

TIME=40.
 POS(1)=1.5
 DR(1)=16
 POS(2)=2.2
 DR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=157.

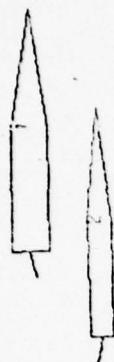
Figure 14 a. Underway Replenishment in Shallow Water with Standard Rudder and Gains.



TIME-60.
 PSI(1)=0.8
 CR(1)=15.
 PSI(2)=1.4
 CR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=152.



TIME-35.
 PSI(1)=0.3
 CR(1)=15.
 PSI(2)=0.2
 CR(2)=12.
 Y2-Y1=155.



TIME-100.
 PSI(1)=1.1
 CR(1)=15.
 PSI(2)=1.3
 CR(2)=12.
 Y2-Y1=154.

Figure 14 b. Continued.



TIME-160.
PS1(1)-2.3
DR1(1)-10.
PS1(2)-0.5
DR(2)-30.
Y2-Y1-155

-60-



TIME-140.
PS1(1)-1.9
DR(1)-15.
PS1(2)-0.9
DR(2)-4.
Y2-Y1-155



TIME-120.
PS1(1)-2.5
DR(1)-15.
PS1(2)-0.7
DR(2)-14.
Y2-Y1-151.

Figure 14 c. Continued.



TIME-120.
 P61(1)-0.5
 CR(1)-4
 P61(2)-0.7
 CR(2)-4.
 Y2-Y1=150



TIME-200.
 P61(1)-3.4
 CR(1)-25
 P61(2)-1.9
 CR(2)-10.
 Y2-Y1=152.



TIME-220
 P61(1)-2.4
 CR(1)-25
 P61(2)-1.5
 CR(2)-10.
 Y2-Y1=157.

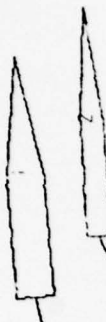
Figure 14 d. Continued.



TIME=249.
 P51(1)=1.1
 CR(1)=4.
 P51(2)=3.5
 CR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=140



TIME=250.
 P51(1)=1.3
 CR(1)=7.
 P51(2)=5.4
 CR(2)=5.
 Y2-Y1=134



TIME=280
 P51(1)=4.9
 CR(1)=11.
 P51(2)=3.9
 CR(2)=22.
 Y2-Y1=151

Figure 14. e. Continued.



TIME-300
 P61(1)-1.6
 DR(1)-9
 P61(2)-1.7
 DR(2)-22
 Y2-Y1-150



TIME-320
 P61(1)-2.9
 DR(1)-21
 P61(2)-3.0
 DR(2)-12
 Y2-Y1-149



TIME-340
 P61(1)-5.1
 DR(1)-21
 P61(2)-3.6
 DR(2)-12
 Y2-Y1-131

Figure 14 f. Concluded.

REFERENCES

1. Abkowitz, M.A., Ashe, G.M., Fortson, R.M., "Interaction Effects of Ships Operating in Proximity in Deep and Shallow Water", Eleventh Symposium on Naval Hydrodynamics, University College, London, England, March-April 1976.
2. Fortson, R.M., "Interaction Forces Between Ships", MIT Thesis, Ocean Engineering, 1974.
3. Abkowitz, M.A., Stability and Motion Control of Ocean Vehicles, MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.
4. Landweber, L. and Yih, C.S., "Forces, Moments and Added Masses for Rankine Bodies", Journal of Fluid Mechanics, Vol. I, September 1956, pp. 319-336.
5. Newton, R.N., "Some Notes on Interaction Effects Between Ships Close Aboard in Deep Water", First Symposium on Ship Maneuverability, David Taylor Model Basin Report No. 1461, Washington, D.C., October 1960, pp. 1-24.
6. Layne, D.E., "The Interaction of Two Vessels in Close Proximity", David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center Departmental Report No. SPD 741-01, Bethesda, Maryland, December 1976.
7. Moody, C.G., "The Handling of Ships Through a Widened and Asymmetrically Deepened Section of the Gaillard Cut in the Panama Canal", David Taylor Model Basin Report No. 1705, Washington, D.C., August 1964.
8. Cox, G.G. and Motter, L.E., "Prediction of Standard Maneuvering Characteristics for a Naval Auxiliary Oiler (AO-177 Class)", Naval Ship Research and Development Center Report No. SPD-624-01, Bethesda, Maryland, June 1975.
9. Brown, S.H. and Alvestad, R., "Simulation of Maneuvering Characteristics of a Destroyer Study Ship Using a Modified Nonlinear Model", Journal of Ship Research, Vol. 19, No. 4, December 1975, pp. 254-265.

NOMENCLATURE

A_{22}	- lateral added mass coefficient
A_{33}	- vertical added mass coefficient
Δt_{lag}	- rudder control time lag
ΔR	- rudder angle
d_y	- horizontal dipole strength
d_{yr}	- horizontal dipole strength due to ship yaw rate
d_{yv}	- horizontal dipole strength due to ship sway velocity
d_z	- vertical dipole strength
e_{ijk}	- indicates sign of terms in the moment equation
F	- interaction force
Head	- ship heading
I_z	- polar moment of inertia in yaw
K_{1C}	- rudder control gain for yaw
K_{2R}	- rudder control gain for yaw rate
K_{3Y}	- rudder control gain for lateral separation
K_{4V}	- rudder control gain for sway velocity
K_{5X}	- speed control gain for longitudinal separation
K_{6U}	- speed control gain for speed error
K_{7A}	- speed control gain for acceleration
m	- mass of the ship
$m(x)$	- source strength
M	- interaction moment
MT_1	- moment to trim one inch

N - yaw moment
 Pass - desired lateral ship separation
 q'_{02} - induced lateral flow velocity ignoring d_{yr} and d_{yv}
 q_x - induced longitudinal flow velocity
 q_y - induced lateral flow velocity
 q_z - induced vertical flow velocity
 r - yaw rate
 R - radial distance from the axis
 R_b - radius of the body section representing the ship
 Side - indicates sign in control equation based on which side
 Sink - sinkage due to shallow water effects
 t - time
 T - coordinate transformation matrix
 TPI - tons per inch immersion
 Trim - trim due to shallow water effects
 u - longitudinal velocity
 U_{cmd} - velocity commanded by speed control
 U_{lag} - speed control time lag
 v - sway velocity
 x - longitudinal coordinate or distance
 X - longitudinal force
 y - lateral coordinate or distance
 Y - lateral force
 z - vertical coordinate or distance

Z	- vertical force
δ	- rudder angle
Δu	- change from original speed
ϕ	- velocity potential function
ψ	- yaw angle
ρ	- mass density of water
θ	- pitch angle

Subscripts

b	- $i + 3$
I	- ship acted on by ship K
int	- interaction
K	- ship acting on ship I
o	- indicated ship has no lateral motion
r	- partial derivative with respect to yaw rate
u	- partial derivative with respect to surge velocity
v	- partial derivative with respect to sway velocity
x	- in x -direction or about x -axis
y	- in y -direction or about y -axis
z	- in z -direction or about z -axis
δ	- partial derivative with respect to rudder angle

APPENDIX A

COMPUTER PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

COMPUTER PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

A complete listing of the computer program is found in Appendix B. The listing includes the computer program in FORTRAN, the job control language for the MIT Information Processing Center IBM 360 computer as of August 1977, and a sample input for the standard rudder case (Figure 12). The input cards are organized into eleven groups according to function.

Title (one card, format 20A4)
Timing (one card, format 5F10, 2I10)

DELT Integration time step, sec.
BREAK Time for the replenished ship to break away, sec.
ENDTIM Time that simulation ends, sec.
TIMPRN Time of first printing of output, sec.
DTNPRN Number of time steps, DELT, between output prints.
IPRNT Input print option, 0=print all input, 1=print
 all input except coefficients, 2=no print.
ITERAT Number of iterations to update source and dipole
 strengths in subroutine INTER, typically 3.

Plot (one card, format 6F10)

SCALDG Scale ratio of the plot.
SRUDL Length of rudder shown on plot, in.
SIZLTR Size of lettering on plot, in.

TIMPLT Time of first plot, sec.
DTNPLT Number of time steps, DELT, between plots.
SPCPLT Space between plots to avoid overlap, in.

The following seven groups are entered in order for the first ship and then for the second ship.

Dimensions (two cards, format 6F10, 5F10, I10)

ALPP Length of the ship between perpendiculars, ft.
BMLD Beam of the ship, ft.
DISPL Displacement of the ship, tons.
CP Prismatic coefficient.
CM Midship coefficient.
DRAFT Draft of the ship, ft.

Card 2

A22 Lateral added mass coefficient.
A33 Vertical added mass coefficient.
TPI Tons per inch immersion, ton/in.
MT1 Moment to trim one inch, ft-ton/in.
XLCG Longitudinal center of gravity, ft.
NSTA Number of stations, max. 21.

Sectional area (3 cards, format 8F10, 8F10, 5F10)

SECAR Sectional area coefficient, A/A_{\max} (bow to stern).

Beam (3 cards, format 8F10, 8F10, 5F10)

BEAM Beam coefficient, $B/BMLD$ (bow to stern).

Draft (3 cards, format 8F10, 8F10, 5F10).

RDRAFT Draft coefficient, $T/DRAFT$ (bow to stern).

Coefficients (8 cards, format 6F10, 6F10, 8F10, 8F10,
7F10, 8F10, 8F10, 7F10)

XUUU Partial derivative of X force with respect to u^3 .

XUU Partial derivative of X force with respect to u^2 .

XU Partial derivative of X force with respect to u .

XVV Partial derivative of X force with respect to v^2 .

XVR Partial derivative of X force with respect to v and r .

XVD Partial derivative of X force with respect to v and δ .

Card 2

XRR Partial derivative of X force with respect to r^2 .

XRD Partial derivative of X force with respect to r and δ .

XDD Partial derivative of X force with respect to δ^2 .

XDDU Partial derivative of X force with respect to δ^2 and u .

XO Constant X force.

XUDOT Added mass coefficient in surge.

Card 3

YDUU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and u^2 .
YDU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and u .
YOU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to u .
YVU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and u .
YVVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v^3 .
YVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to $|v|$ and v .
YV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v .
YRVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and r^2 .

Card 4

YDVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and v^2 .
YRV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r and v .
YDV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and v .
YVRD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v, r, δ .
YRRR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r^3 .
YR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r .
YVRR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and r^2 .
YDRR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and r^2 .

Card 5

YDDD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ^3 .

YD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ .
 YVDD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and δ^2 .
 YRDD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r and δ^2 .
 YO Constant Y force.
 YVDOT Added mass in sway.
 YRDOT Added mass in yaw.

Card 6

NDDU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ^2, u .
 NDU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ and u.
 NOU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to u.
 NVU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v and u.
 NVVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v^3 .
 NVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to $|v|, v$.
 NV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v.
 NRVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r and v^2 .

Card 7

NDVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ, v^2 .
 NRV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r and v.
 NDV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ and v.
 NVRD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v, r, δ .
 NRRR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r^3 .
 NR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r.

NVRR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v, r^2 .
NDRR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ, r^2 .

Card 8

NDDD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ^3 .
ND Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ .
NVDD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v, δ^2 .
NRDD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r, δ^2 .
NO Constant N moment.
NVDOT Added moment of inertia in sway.
NRDOT Added moment of inertia in yaw.

Rudder (2 cards, format 8F10, 1F10)

DRMAX Maximum rudder angle, deg.
DRDOT Rudder turn rate, deg/sec.
DRSENT Minimum change in rudder angle acted on, deg.
CK1C Rudder control gain for yaw, deg/deg.
CK2R Rudder control gain for yaw rate, deg/deg/sec.
CK3Y Rudder control gain for lateral separation, deg/ft.
CK4V Rudder control gain for sway velocity, deg/ft/sec.
DLAG Rudder control lag, sec.

Card 2

DRO Initial rudder angle, deg.

Speed (1 card, format 8F10)

UO Initial speed, knots.
CK5X Speed control gain for longitudinal separation,
ft/sec/ft.
CK6U Speed control gain for speed, ft/sec-ft/sec.
CK7U Speed control gain for acceleration, ft/sec-ft/sec².
ULAG Speed control lag, sec.
UACC Maximum rate of acceleration of ship, ft/sec².
UDEC Maximum rate of deceleration of ship, ft/sec².
USENT Minimum speed change acted on, knots.

Repeat above 7 card sets for ship 2.

Locations (2 cards, format 7F10, I10, 3F10)

XDIM Initial longitudinal separation, ft.
YDIM Initial lateral separation CL to CL, ft.
CI Initial angle of trailing ship 2, deg.
PASDIS Commanded lateral separation, ft.
XLDEC Distance from ship 1 where ship 2 starts decelerating
to match the speed of ship 1 for underway
replenishment, ft.
DEPTH Depth of water, ft.
ROW Mass density of water, lb-sec²/ft⁴.
IPASS Pass control, 0 = underway replenishment, 1 = steady
pass.

Card 2

YCONT Width of relative heading and separation control
zone, ft.

HEADBR Commanded heading of ship 2 after BREAK time, deg.

UBREAK Commanded speed of ship 2 after BREAK time, knots.

APPENDIX B

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

/*SETUP UNIT=TAPE9, ID=(CALCMP, RING, SAVE, NL), DDNAME=FI09F001
// EXEC FORCLG, LIBRARY=SYSS.PLOT, SUBR, REGION.C=96K
//C, SYSIN DD *, DCB=BLKSIZE=2000

0001
0002
0003

-78-

PAGE 1


```

C MAIN PROGRAM
C THE SHALLOW WATER SHIP TRAJECTORY PROGRAM
C
C MODEL WITH ADDED PLOT SUBROUTINE DATAPL
C INPUT REVISED TO PRINT INPUT AND SET UP INPUT COMMON BLOCKS
C REVISED OPERATING COMMON BLOCKS
C CROSS-COUPLING AND UNSTEADY INTERACTION FORCES AND MOMENTS ADDED
C REVISED RUDDER AND SPEED CONTROLS
C REVISED HIT SUBROUTINE
C
C REAL FBAR,NINT,MTI
COMMON/INITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENGTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
COMMON/IN2PLT/SCALEG,SRUDL,SI/LTR,TIMPLT,DINPLT,SPCPLT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2),BMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTI(4)
COMMON/IN4SAC/SECAR(2,21)
COMMON/IN5REF/RURAF(2,21)
COMMON/IN6DRF/RURAF(2,21)
COMMON/IN7RUD/DRMAX(2),RDDOT(2),DRSENT(2),CK1C(2),CK2R(2),CK3Y(2),
1 CK4V(2),DLAG(2),DRO(2)
COMMON/IN8SPD/UD(2),CK5X(2),CK6U(2),CK7A(2),ULAG(2),UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2),USENT(2)
COMMON/IN9LOC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASD(3,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADER,UPBREAK
COMMON/OP1TIME/DELT1,SALPP(2),SEMLD(2),TST
COMMON/OP2CON/PI,PIR04,DEGRAD,RADDEG,END(2),FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP4SMD/SM(4,21),SUM(4,21),SDY(4,21),SDVY(4,21),
1 SDYR(4,21),SDZ(4,21),SUDZ(4,21)
COMMON/OP5VEL/UOA(2,21),UOY(2,21),UCZ(2,21)
COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(21),YBAR(21),NBAR(2),XINT(2),YINT(2),
1 FXT(2),FYT(2),FZT(2),RXT(2),RYT(2),RZT(2)
COMMON/OP7ACC/UBDDOT(2),UDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),RDDOT(2)
COMMON/OP8RUD/R(2),DRCAPT(2)

```



```

107=0
XDIM(1)=0.
XDIM(3)=0.
XDIM(4)=XDIM(2)
YDIM(1)=0.
YDIM(3)=0.
YDIM(4)=YDIM(2)
CI(1)=0.
CI(3)=0.
CI(4)=CI(2)
XCLEAR=.5*(ALPP(1)+ALPP(2))
HEAD(1)=CI(1)
HEAD(2)=CI(2)
PASDIS=PASDIS+.5*(BMLD(1)+BMLD(2))
LX=0
YCONT=YCONT+(BMLD(1)+BMLD(2))*5
TIME=0.
DELT=0.0
IF(ITERAT.LT.1) ITERAT=1
DO 140 I=1,2
IN=NSTA(I)
IP=IN-1
DX(I)=ALPP(I)/IP
DO 110 J=1,IN
SECAR(I,J)=SECAR(I,J)+BMLD(I)*DRAFT(I)*CM(I)
BEAM(I,J)=BEAM(I,J)+BMLD(I)*.5
RDRAFT(I,J)=RDRAFT(I,J)*DRAFT(I)
RAD(I,J)=SQRT(2.*SECAR(I,J)/PI)
RY2(I,J)=RAD(I,J)
RZ3(I,J)=RAD(I,J)
RYZ(I,J)=RAD(I,J)
110 CONTINUE
DLPPI=2.*DX(I)
DO 120 K=2,IP
IA=K+1
IB=K-1
DRYZUX(I,K)=(RYZ(I,IA)-RYZ(I,IB))/DLPPI

```

```

MOD05084
MOD05085
MOD05086
MOD05087
MOD05088
MOD05089
MOD05090
MOD05091
MOD05092
MOD05093
MOD05094
MOD05095
MOD05096
MOD05097
MOD05098
MOD05099
MOD05100
MOD05101
MOD05102
MOD05103
MOD05104
MOD05105
MOD05106
MOD05107
MOD05108

```

```

120 CONTINUE
  DRYZDX(I,1)=(RYZ(I,2)-RYZ(I,1))/DX(I)
  DRYZDX(I,IN)=(RYZ(I,IN)-RYZ(I,1P))/DX(I)
  J=I+2
  DX(J)=DX(I)
  NSTA(J)=NSTA(I)
  XINC=.5*ALPP(I)+DX(I)
  WRITE(6,800) I
  DO 130 L=1,IN
    AL=L
    XI(I,L)=XINC-AL*DX(I)
    WRITE(6,900) L,BEAM(I,L),RORAF(I,L),SECAR(I,L),RAD(I,L),RYZ(I,L),
1 R73(I,L),RYZ(I,L),DRYZDX(I,L),XI(I,L)
    SM(I,L)=0.0
    SDY(I,L)=0.
    SDZ(I,L)=0.
    SDYV(I,L)=0.0
    SDYR(I,L)=0.0
    SDZW(I,L)=0.0
    SDZO(I,L)=0.0
    UOY(I,L)=0.0
    UOZ(I,L)=0.0
    XI(J,L)=XI(I,L)
130 CONTINUE
  C SCALE LENGTHS FOR PLOT
  SALPP(I)=ALPP(I)/SCALDG
  SBMLD(I)=BMLD(I)/SCALDG
140 CONTINUE
150 CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,1000)
  CALL HIT
  IF (TIME .GE. ENDTIM) GO TO 200
  IF (TIME .NE. TIMPLT) GO TO 180
  CALL DATAPL
  TIMPLT=TIMPLT+DTINPLT*DELT
180 CONTINUE

```

```

MAIN0109
MAIN0110
MAIN0111
MAIN0112
MAIN0113
MAIN0114
MAIN0115
MAIN0116
MAIN0117
MAIN0118
MAIN0119
MAIN0120
MAIN0121
MAIN0122
MAIN0123
MAIN0124
MOD04007 MAIN0125
MOD04008 MAIN0126
MOD04010 MAIN0127
MOD04009 MAIN0128
MOD04012 MAIN0129
MOD04013 MAIN0130
MAIN0131
MAIN0132
MAIN0133
MAIN0134
MAIN0135
MAIN0136
MAIN0137
MAIN0138
MAIN0139
MAIN0140
MOD03035 MAIN0141
MOD01000 MAIN0142 8
MOD03036 MAIN0143 2
MOD03037 MAIN0144

```

```

CALL INTER
DELT=1.0/DELT
CALL DIFEQ
TIME=TIME+DELT
GO TO 150
200 CONTINUE
C   PLOT FINAL POSITION WHEN TIME=ENDTIM
   IF(TIME/PL .GT. 0.0) CALL DR/PL
   STOP
800 FORMAT(5HSHIP,13,2X,4HINSTA,2X,9HHALE BEAM,4X,5HDRAFT,4X,
1  9HSECT AREA,2X,8HSECT RAD,3X,9HY AVG RAD,2X,9HZ AVG RAD,3X,
2  7HVG RAD,4X,6HCRYZDX,7X,2HX1)
900 FORMAT(11X,12,1X,9(1X,F10.4))
1000 FORMAT(1H1)
      END

```

```

MAIN0145
MAIN0146
MAIN0147
MAIN0148
MAIN0149
MAIN0150
MAIN0151
MAIN0152
MAIN0153
MAIN0154
MAIN0155
MAIN0156
MAIN0157
MAIN0158
MAIN0159

```



```

SUBROUTINE INPUT
REAL NDUU,NDU,NOU,NVU,NVV,NV,NRVV,NDVV,NRV,NVD,NRRR,NR,
1 NVRR,NDRR,ADDD,ND,NVDD,NRDD,NO,AVDOT,NRDOT,MTI
REAL*4 TITLE(20),DAYTIM(5)
COMMON/IN1TIM/DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
COMMON/IN2PLT/SCALOG,SRUDL,SIZLTR,TIMPLT,DINPLT,SPCPLT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2),PMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
COMMON/IN4SAC/SECAR(2,21)
COMMON/IN5BEN/BEAM(2,21)
COMMON/IN6DRF/RDRAFT(2,21)
COMMON/IN7CCF/XUU(2),XUU(2),XUV(2),XVR(2),XVD(2),
2 XRR(2),XRD(2),XDD(2),XDDU(2),XG(2),XUDOT(2),
3 YDUU(2),YDU(2),YUU(2),YVU(2),YVV(2),YV(2),YRVV(2),
4 YVV(2),YRV(2),YDV(2),YVRD(2),YRR(2),YR(2),YVR(2),YDRR(2),
5 YDDU(2),YD(2),YVDD(2),YRDD(2),YO(2),YVDO(2),YRDO(2),
6 NDUU(2),NDU(2),NOU(2),NVU(2),NVV(2),NV(2),NRVV(2),
7 NDVV(2),NRV(2),NVD(2),NRD(2),NRR(2),NR(2),NDRR(2),
8 NDDU(2),ND(2),NDD(2),NRDD(2),NO(2),NVDOT(2),NRDOT(2)
COMMON/IN8RUD/DRMAX(2),DRDOT(2),DRSENT(2),CK1C(2),CK2R(2),CK3Y(2),
1 CK4V(2),ULAG(2),URD(2)
COMMON/IN9SPD/UO(2),CK5X(2),CK7A(2),ULAG(2),UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2),USENT(2)
COMMON/IN10CC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASUIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADEX,UBRECAK
COMMON/OP2CON/PI,PIRU4,DEGRAD,RADDEC,FND(2),FPSKIS
CALL WHEN(DAYTIM)
READ(5,800) TITLE
READ(5,810) DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
READ(5,820) SCALOG,SRUDL,SIZLTR,TIMPLT,DINPLT,SPCPLT
DO 100 I=1,2
READ(5,820) ALPP(I),PMLD(I),DISPL(I),CP(I),CM(I),DRAFT(I)
READ(5,810) A22(I),A33(I),TPI(I),MTI(I),XLCG(I),NSTA(I)
NSTAI=NSTAI
READ(5,820) (SECAR(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)
READ(5,820) (BEAM(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)

```

```

READ(5,820) (RDRAFT(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)
READ(5,820) XUUI(I),XU(I),XV(I),XVR(I),XVD(I)
READ(5,820) XRR(I),XRD(I),XDD(I),XOU(I),XO(I),XUDOT(I)
READ(5,820) YDUU(I),YDU(I),YOU(I),YVU(I),YVV(I),YV(I),YV(I),
1 YRVV(I)
READ(5,820) YDVV(I),YRV(I),YDV(I),YVRD(I),YRRR(I),YR(I),YVRR(I),
1 YRRR(I)
READ(5,820) YDD(I),YD(I),YVDD(I),YRD(I),YD(I),YVDD(I),YRD(I),
1 YRRR(I)
READ(5,820) NDUU(I),NDU(I),NOU(I),NVU(I),NVV(I),NV(I),
1 NRVV(I)
READ(5,820) NRVV(I),NRV(I),NDV(I),NVRD(I),NRRR(I),NR(I),NVRR(I),
1 NRRR(I)
READ(5,820) NDD(I),ND(I),NVDD(I),NRDD(I),NO(I),NVDD(I),NRDD(I),
1 NRRR(I)
READ(5,820) DRMAX(I),DRDOT(I),DRSENT(I),CK1C(I),CK2R(I),CK3Y(I),
1 CK4V(I),DLAC(I),DRO(I)
READ(5,820) UO(I),CK5X(I),CK6U(I),CK7A(I),ULAG(I),UACC(I),UDEG(I)
1,USENT(I)
100 CONTINUE
READ(5,830) XDIM(2),YDIM(2),CI(2),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADER,UBREAK
IF(IPRNT.EQ.2) GO TO 250
WRITE(6,900) TITLE,DAYTIM
WRITE(6,910) GELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT,
1 SCALDG,SRUDEL,SIZLIR,TIMPLI,DINPLT,SPCPLT
DO 200 I=1,2
WRITE(6,930) I,ALPP(I),BMLD(I),DISPL(I),CP(I),CM(I),DRAFT(I),
2 A22(I),A33(I),TPI(I),MTI(I),XLCC(I),NSTA(I)
NSTAI=NSTA(I)
WRITE(6,950) (J,SECAR(I,J),PEAM(I,J),RDRAFT(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)
IF(IPRNT.EQ.1) GO TO 150
WRITE(6,971) XUUI(I),XU(I),XV(I),XVR(I),XVD(I),
1 XRR(I),XRD(I),XDD(I),XOU(I),XO(I),XUDOT(I)
WRITE(6,973) YDUU(I),YDU(I),YOU(I),YVU(I),YVV(I),YV(I),YV(I),
1 YRVV(I),YDVV(I),YRV(I),YDV(I),YVRD(I)
WRITE(6,974) YRRR(I),YR(I),YVRR(I),YDD(I),YRD(I),YD(I),YVDD(I),
1 YRRR(I),YD(I),YVDD(I),YRD(I)

```

```

WRITE(6,976) NDUU(I),NDU(I),NOU(I),NVU(I),NVVV(I),NVV(I),NV(I),
1 NRVV(I),NDVV(I),NRV(I),NDV(I),NVRD(I)
WRITE(6,977) NRRR(I),NR(I),NVR(I),NDRR(I),NDD(I),ND(I),NVDD(I),
1 NRDD(I),NO(I),NVDD(I),NRD(I)
150 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,980) DRMAX(I),DROOT(I),DRSENT(I),CKIC(I),CK2R(I),CK3Y(I),
1 CK4V(I),DLAG(I),DRO(I)
WRITE(6,990) UO(I),CK5X(I),CK6U(I),CK7A(I),ULAG(I),UACC(I),UDEC(I)
1,USENT(I)
200 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,1000) XDIM(2),YDIM(2),CI(2),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADER,UBREAK
250 CONTINUE
DO 300 I=1,2
  TPI(I)=TPI(I)*2240.*12.
  MTI(I)=MTI(I)*2240.*12.
  DRMAX(I)=DRMAX(I)*DEGRAD
  DROOT(I)=DROOT(I)*DEGRAD
  DRSENT(I)=DRSENT(I)*DEGRAD
  CK3Y(I)=CK3Y(I)*DEGRAD
  CK4V(I)=CK4V(I)*DEGRAD
  DRO(I)=DRO(I)*DEGRAD
  UO(I)=UO(I)*1.689
  CI(2)=CI(2)*DEGRAD*1.689
  IF(UDEC(I).GT.0.0) UDEC(I)=-UDEC(I)
300 CONTINUE
HEADER=HEADER*DEGRAD
UBREAK=UBREAK*1.689
WRITE(6,990) TITLE,DAYTIM
WRITE(6,1010) (I,ALOP(I),HMLD(I),DISPL(I),CP(I),I=1,2)
WRITE(6,1020) PASDIS,DEPTH
RETURN
800 FORMAT(20A4)
810 FORMAT(5F10.5,2I10)
820 FORMAT(8F10.5)
830 FORMAT(7F10.5,11C)

```

900 FORMAT(1H1,15X,81HTRAJECTORIES AND TOTAL FORCES OF TWO SHIPS INVOLMOD02071 INPT0109
IVED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OPERATIONS,/,16X,20A4,3X,6HDATE: ,2A4,2X, MOD02071 INPT0110
2 6HTIME: ,3A4,/) MOD02071 INPT0111
910 FORMAT(1H0,4X,7HCELTIME,2X,9H2REACTIVE,2X,7HENDTIME,2X,9HPRINITTIME,MOD02072 INPT0112
1,2X,8HDELTPRT,3X,6H1PRINT,2X,9HITERATION,1X,9HSCALEPLOT,2X, MOD02072 INPT0113
2 7HROULEN,2X,8HSIZELETR,2X,8HPLTTIME,2X,8HDELTPLOT,2X, MOD02072 INPT0114
3 9HSPACEPLOT,/,3X,511X,F9.2),1X,16,4X,16,3X,6(1X,F9.4)) MOD02072 INPT0115
930 FORMAT(16H0 SHIP LENGTH PP,2X,8HBEAM MLD,1X,9HDISPL TON,1X, MOD02073 INPT0116
1 9HPRFSTATIC,2X,7HNIJSHIP,4X,5H0RAFT,3X,9HLATADDMAS,1X,9HVRTADDMAS,MOD02073 INPT0117
2,2X,8H0PPERIN,1X,9HNDMIRLIN,2X,7HLONG CG,4X,6HNO STA,/,4X,11,1X,MOD02073 INPT0118
3 3(1X,F9.2),5(1X,F9.4),2(1X,F9.1),1X,F9.3,1X,17) MOD02073 INPT0119
950 FORMAT(1H0,6X,4HNCSTA,2X,9HSECT AREA,4X,4HBREAM,5X,5HDRAFT,/,18X,12,MOD02074 INPT0120
1 2X,3(1X,F9.4)) MOD02074 INPT0121
971 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HXUUU,6X,3HXUU,8X,2HXU,7X,3HXVV,7X,3HXVR,7X,3HXVD, MOD02075 INPT0122
1 7X,3HXRR,7X,4HXRD,7X,3HXDD,7X,4HXDDU,7X,2HXO,6X,5HXUDDT,/,6X, MOD02075 INPT0123
2 12(1X,F9.2)) MOD02075 INPT0124
973 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HYDUU,6X,3HYDU,7X,3HYOU,7X,3HYVU,7X,4HYVVV,6X,3HYVVMOD02076 INPT0125
1,8X,2HYV,7X,4HYRVV,6X,4HYDVV,6X,3HYRV,7X,3HYOV,7X,4HYVRD,/,6X, MOD02076 INPT0126
2 12(1X,F9.2)) MOD02076 INPT0127
974 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HYRRR,7X,2HYR,7X,4HYVRR,6X,4HYDRR,6X,4HYDD,7X, MOD02077 INPT0128
1 2HYD,7X,4HYVD,6X,4HYRDD,7X,2HYO,6X,5HYVDDT,5X,5HYRDDT,/,6X, MOD02077 INPT0129
2 11(1X,F9.2)) MOD02077 INPT0130
976 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HNDUU,6X,3HNDU,7X,3HNCU,7X,3HNVU,7X,4HNVVV,6X,3HNVVMOD02078 INPT0131
1,8X,2HNV,7X,4HNRVV,6X,4HNDVV,6X,3HNRV,7X,3HNDV,7X,4HNVRD,/,6X, MOD02078 INPT0132
2 12(1X,F9.2)) MOD02078 INPT0133
977 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HNRRR,7X,2HNR,7X,4HNVRR,6X,4HNDRR,6X,4HNDOD,7X, MOD02079 INPT0134
1 2HND,7X,4HNVDD,6X,4HNRDD,7X,2HNO,6X,5HNVDDT,5X,5HNRDDT,/,6X, MOD02079 INPT0135
2 11(1X,F9.2)) MOD02079 INPT0136
980 FORMAT(1H0,6X,9HMAXRUDANG,2X,7HRUDRATE,3X,7HRUDSENT,5X,4HCKIC,6X, MOD02080 INPT0137
1 4HCK2X,6X,4HCK3Y,6X,4HCK4V,4X,7HRUD LAG,2X,8HINIT ANG,/,6X, MOD02080 INPT0138
2 9(1X,F9.4)) MOD02080 INPT0139
990 FORMAT(1H0,7X,8HINIT VEL,4X,4HCK5X,6X,4HCK6U,6X,4HCK7A,4X, MOD02081 INPT0140
1 7HACC LAG,3X,7HACCRATE,3X,7HDECRATE,3X,6HU SENT,/,6X,8(1X,F9.4)) MOD02081 INPT0141
1000 FORMAT(1H0,4X,7H0DIM(2),3X,7HYDIM(2),4X,6HPST(2),2X,9HPASS DIST, MOD02082 INPT0142
1 2X,8H0ECLDIST,3X,5H0DEPTH,5X,5HRIHO W,5X,5HIPASS,5X,5HYCCNT,4X, MOD02082 INPT0143
2 6HHEADRR,4X,6H0BREAK,/,3X,7(1X,F9.4),1X,16,3X,3(1X,F9.4)) MOD02092 INPT0144


```

1010 FORMAT(1H,5X,24HIDENTIFICATION OF SHIPS:,3X,4HSHIP,3X,6HLENGTH,6XMOD02083 INPT0145
1,4HBEAM,2X,12HDISPLACEMENT,2X,21HPRISMATIC COEFFICIENT,/,35X,11, MOD02083 INPT0146
2 2(1X,F10.3),1X,F10.1,6X,F10.3)) MOD02083 INPT0147
1020 FORMAT(/,26H SHIP PASSING DISTANCE IS ,F10.2,3H FT,2X, MOD02084 INPT0148
1 1GH DEPTH OF WATER IS ,F10.2,3H FT) MOD02084 INPT0149
END INPT0150

```



```

SUBROUTINE HIT
REAL NBAR,NINT,MTI
COMMON/INITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
COMMON/INBDIM/ALPP(2),BMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIY(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADER,UBREAK
COMMON/OPITIM/TIME,DELT1,SALPP(2),SBMLD(2),1ST
COMMON/OPBDIM/XI(4,21),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
COMMON/OPOLCC/XREL(2),YREL(2),XCLEAR,HEAD(2),LX
DIMENSION ANULT(2),CORNX(4),CORNY(4)
DATA ANULT/1.0,-1.0/
XREL(1)=(XDIM(1)-XDIM(2))*COS(CI(2))+(YDIM(1)-YDIM(2))*SIN(CI(2))
XREL(2)=(XDIM(2)-XDIM(1))*COS(CI(1))+(YDIM(2)-YDIM(1))*SIN(CI(1))
YREL(1)=(YDIM(1)-YDIM(2))*COS(CI(2))-(XDIM(1)-XDIM(2))*SIN(CI(2))
YREL(2)=(YDIM(2)-YDIM(1))*COS(CI(1))-(XDIM(2)-XDIM(1))*SIN(CI(1))
IF(YREL(2).GT. 0.0) GO TO 100
SIDE(1)=-1.
SIDE(2)= 1.
GO TO 105
100 CONTINUE
SIDE(1)= 1.
SIDE(2)=-1.
GO TO 105
105 CONTINUE
IF(LX.EQ. 0) GO TO 400
CIRE1=CI(1)-CI(2)
CIRE2=CI(2)-CI(1)
COSR1=COS(CIRE1)
COSR2=COS(CIRE2)
SINR1=SIN(CIRE1)
SINR2=SIN(CIRE2)
ALPP1=ALPP(1)*.5
ALPP2=ALPP(2)*.5
BMLD1=BMLD(1)*.5
BMLD2=BMLD(2)*.5

```

M0003001 HIT 0001
M0002003 HIT 0002
M0002005 HIT 0004
M0002005 HIT 0005
M0002012 HIT 0006
M0002012 HIT 0007
M0003002 HIT 0008
M0003004 HIT 0009
M0003004 HIT 0010
M0003011 HIT 0011
M0006001 HIT 0012
M0006002 HIT 0013
M0006003 HIT 0014
M0006004 HIT 0015
M0006005 HIT 0016
M0006006 HIT 0017
HIT 0018
HIT 0019
HIT 0020
HIT 0021
HIT 0022
HIT 0023
HIT 0024
HIT 0025
HIT 0026
HIT 0027
HIT 0028
HIT 0029
HIT 0030
HIT 0031
HIT 0032
M0006007 HIT 0033
M0006008 HIT 0034
M0006009 HIT 0035
M0006010 HIT 0036

```

DO 120 I=1,2
J=I
CORNX(I)=XREL(2)+ALPP2*COSR2*AMULT(I)+BMLD2*SINR2*SIDE(1)
CORN(Y(I)=YREL(2)+ALPP2*SINR2*AMULT(I)-BMLD2*COSR2*SIDE(1)
IF(ABS(CORN(X(I)) .GT. ALPP1) GO TO 110
IF(ABS(CORN(Y(I)) .GT. BMLD1) GO TO 110
DIS=ALPP1-CORN(X(I)
GO TO 130
110 CONTINUE
J=I+2
CORNX(J)=XREL(1)+ALPP1*COSR1*AMULT(I)+BMLD1*SINR1*SIDE(2)
CORN(Y(J)=YREL(1)+ALPP1*SINR1*AMULT(I)-BMLD1*COSR1*SIDE(2)
IF(ABS(CORN(X(J)) .GT. ALPP2) GO TO 120
IF(ABS(CORN(Y(J)) .GT. BMLD2) GO TO 120
DIS=ALPP2-CORN(X(J)
GO TO 130
120 CONTINUE
GO TO 400
130 CONTINUE
I=J
CALL OUTPUT
IF(YREL(2) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 245
GO TO (210,220,230,240),I
210 WRITE(6,910) DIS
910 FORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE
      1T SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)
GO TO 300
220 WRITE(6,920) DIS
920 FORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE
      10RT SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)
GO TO 300
230 WRITE(6,930) DIS
930 FORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE
      1D SIDE OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)
GO TO 300
240 WRITE(6,940) DIS

```

```

940 FORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE SM0006042 HIT 0073
1T80 SIDE OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)M0006042 HIT 0074
GO TO 300
245 CONTINUE
GO TO (250,260,270,280),I
250 WRITE(6,950) DIS
950 FORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE STRM0006046 HIT 0079
1D SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW) M0006046 HIT 0080
GO TO 300
260 WRITE(6,960) DIS
960 FORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE SM0006048 HIT 0082
1T80 SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)M0006049 HIT 0083
GO TO 300
270 WRITE(6,970) DIS
970 FORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE PORM0006052 HIT 0087
1T SIDE OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW) M0006052 HIT 0088
GO TO 300
280 WRITE(6,980) DIS
980 FORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE PM0006055 HIT 0091
1DRT SIDE OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)M0006055 HIT 0092
300 CONTINUE
C' END RUN WHEN COLLISION OCCURS
ENDIM=TIME
400 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DATAPL
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE LOCATION OF SHIPS IN TIME POSITION
C DATA ON TIME PERIOD, SHIP VELOCITY, AND ANGULAR VELOCITY
C
REAL NBAR, NIT, MTI
COMMON/INITIM/TIME, BREAK, ENDTIM, TIMPRN, DINPRN, IPRNT, ITERAT
COMMON/IN2PLT/SCALOG, SRUDL, SZLTR, TIMPLT, DINPLT, SPCPLT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2), BMLD(2), DISPL(2), CP(2), CM(2), DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2), A33(2), TPI(2), MTI(2), XLCC(2), NSTA(4)
COMMON/INPLCC/XDIM(4), YDIM(4), CI(4), PASUIS, XLDEC, DEPTH, ROW, IPASS,
1 YCONT, HEADER, UBREAK
COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME, DELTI, SALPP(2), SBMLD(2), JST
COMMON/OP2CON/PI, PIRO4, DEGRAD, RADDEG, FND(2), FPSKIS
COMMON/OPRRUD/DR(2), DRCAPI(2)
COMMON/OP9SPD/UDIM(2), DELU(2), UCDIM(2), V(2), VDIM(2), R(2),
1 RDIM(2), UCAPT(2)
C
C THESE DIMENSIONS ARE THE OPERATING VARIABLES IN SUBROUTINE
C DIMENSION ANG(2), ANGR(2), UKTS(2), XPACE(2), YPAGE(2),
1 XM11(2), YM11(2), XM12(2), YM12(2), XPT1(2), YPT1(2), XPT2(2),
2 XPT3(2), YPT3(2), XPT4(2), YPT4(2), XPT5(2), YPT5(2), YPT6(2)
C
C CONVERT SPEED, YAW ANGLE, AND RUDDER ANGLE INTO RIGHT UNITS
C DO 100 I=1,2
UKTS(I)=UDIM(I)*FPSKIS
ANG(I)=-CI(I)*RADDEG
ANGR(I)=DR(I)*RADDEG
C
C DEFINE PLOT LOCATION OF SHIP CENTER POINTS
XPACE(I)=XDIM(I)/SCALOG
YPAGE(I)=-YDIM(I)/SCALOG
XM11(I)=(SBMLD(I)/2.)*SIN(CI(I))
YM11(I)=(SBMLD(I)/2.)*COS(CI(I))
XM12(I)=(SALPP(I)/2.)*COS(CI(I))
YM12(I)=(SALPP(I)/2.)*SIN(CI(I))
C
C PLOTTED POINTS LOCATION PORT=1, BOW=2, STBD=3, S STERN=4, STERN=5, P STERN=6
C AXES SYSTEM TRANSFER Y POSITIVE DOWN TO Y POSITIVE UP

```



```

XPT1(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI1(I)
YPT1(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI1(I)
XPT2(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI2(I)
YPT2(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI2(I)
XPT3(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI3(I)
YPT3(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI3(I)
XPT4(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI4(I)
YPT4(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI4(I)
XPT5(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI5(I)
YPT5(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI5(I)
XPT6(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI6(I)
YPT6(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI6(I)
C   DEFINE ABSOLUTE RUDDER ANGLE
    ANGR(I)=(ANG(I)+180.)-ANGR(I)
100 CONTINUE
C
C   START PLOTTING
    IF (IST.NE. 0) GO TO 110
    CALL PLOT5(IDUM,IDUM,9)
    CALL PLOT(0.0,6.4,-3)
C   DEFINE FIXED TIME INITIAL ORIGIN
    CALL SYMBOL(0.0,0.0,0.32,3,0.0,-1)
C   CONDITIONAL CONTINUATION OF PLOTTING
110 CONTINUE
C   SPACE PLOT ON PAGE
    CALL PLOT (SPCPLT,0.0,-3)
C   SHIP 1 PLOT
    CALL SYMBOL(XPAGE(1),YPAGE(1),0.08,113,ANG(1),-1)
    CALL PLOT(XPT1(1),YPT1(1),3)
    CALL PLOT(XPT2(1),YPT2(1),2)
    CALL PLOT(XPT3(1),YPT3(1),2)
    CALL PLOT(XPT4(1),YPT4(1),2)
    CALL SYMBOL(XPT5(1),YPT5(1),SRUDD,15,ANGR(1),-2)
    CALL PLOT(XPT6(1),YPT6(1),3)
    CALL PLOT(XPT6(1),YPT6(1),2)
    CALL PLOT(XPT1(1),YPT1(1),2)
C   SHIP 2 PLOT

```

MOD03037

-93-

PAGE 16


```

CALL SYMBO1(XPAGE(2),YPAGE(2),0.08,114,ANG(2),-1)
CALL PLOT(XPT1(2),YPT1(2),3)
CALL PLOT(XPT2(2),YPT2(2),2)
CALL PLOT(XPT3(2),YPT3(2),2)
CALL PLOT(XPT4(2),YPT4(2),2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT5(2),YPT5(2),SRUDL,15,ANG(2),-2)
CALL PLOT(XPT5(2),YPT5(2),3)
CALL PLOT(XPT6(2),YPT6(2),2)
CALL PLOT(XPT1(2),YPT1(2),2)
PLOT OUTPUT SHIPS DATA, VELOCITIES, AND ANGLES
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.0,SIZLTR,TIME=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,TIME,0.0,0)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.2,SIZLTR,U(1)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,UKTS(1),0.0,2)
ANG(1)=-ANG(1)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.4,SIZLTR,PSI(1)=1,0.0,7)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,ANG(1),0.0,2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.6,SIZLTR,V(1)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,VDIM(1),0.0,3)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.8,SIZLTR,R(1)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,RDIM(1),0.0,4)
DRA=DR(1)*RADDeg
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.0,SIZLTR,DR(1)=1,0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,DRA,0.0,2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.2,SIZLTR,U(2)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,UKTS(2),0.0,2)
ANG(2)=-ANG(2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.4,SIZLTR,PSI(2)=1,0.0,7)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,ANG(2),0.0,2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.6,SIZLTR,V(2)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,VDIM(2),0.0,3)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.8,SIZLTR,R(2)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,RDIM(2),0.0,4)
DRA=DR(2)*RADDeg
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-5.0,SIZLTR,DR(2)=1,0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999,999.,SIZLTR,DRA,0.0,2)

```

```

PLOT0073
PLOT0074
PLOT0075
PLOT0076
PLOT0077
PLOT0078
PLOT0079
PLOT0080
PLOT0081
PLOT0082
PLOT0083
PLOT0084
PLOT0085
PLOT0086
PLOT0087
PLOT0088
PLOT0089
PLOT0090
PLOT0091
PLOT0092
PLOT0093
PLOT0094
PLOT0095
PLOT0096
PLOT0097
PLOT0098
PLOT0099
PLOT0100
PLOT0101
PLOT0102
PLOT0103
PLOT0104
PLOT0105
PLOT0106
PLOT0107
PLOT0108

```

AD-A071 285

MASSACHUSETTS INST OF TECH CAMBRIDGE DEPT OF OCEAN E--ETC F/G 13/10
THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS IN PROXIMITY ON--ETC(U)
JUN 78 R E CONRAD

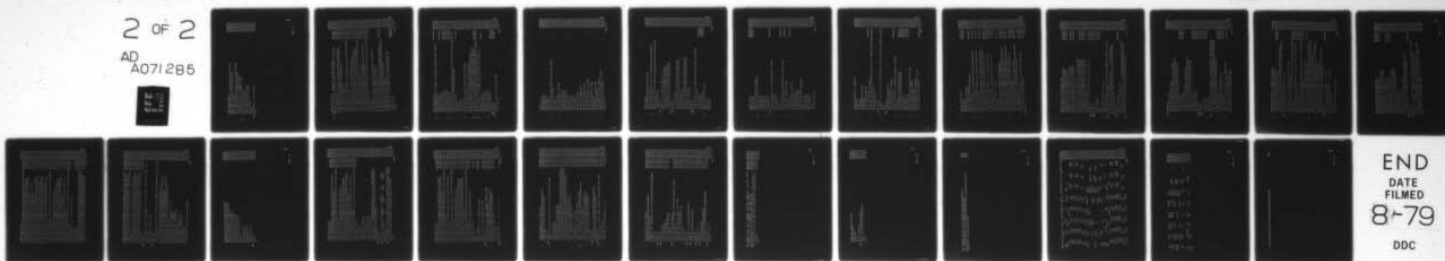
N00014-75-C-1006

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

2 OF 2

AD
A071285



END
DATE
FILMED
8-79
DDC

```

DX=XDIM(2)-XDIM(1)
CALL SYMBOL(XPT1(1),-5.2,SIZLTR,'X2-X1=',0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999.,99.,SIZLTR,DX,0.0,2)
DY=YDIM(2)-YDIM(1)
CALL SYMBOL(XPT1(1),-5.4,SIZLTR,'Y2-Y1=',0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999.,99.,SIZLTR,DY,0.0,2)
CONDITIONAL RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM
IF((TIME+DELT).LE.ENDTIM) RETURN
END OF PLOT SUBROUTINE
SPCPLT=SPCPLT+XPAGE(1)
CALL PLOT (SPCPLT,0.0,-3)
CALL ENDPLT (10.0,0.0,999)
WRITE(6,900)
RETURN
900 FORMAT(15H1 PLOT COMPLETE)
END

```

C
C

```

PLOT0109
PLOT0110
PLOT0111
PLOT0112
PLOT0113
PLOT0114
PLOT0115
PLOT0116
PLOT0117
PLOT0118
PLOT0119
PLOT0120
PLOT0121
PLOT0122
PLOT0123
PLOT0124

```

```

SUBROUTINE INTER
C THIS IS A PROGRAM TO CALCULATE INTERACTION FORCES
C USING A SLENDER BODY APPROXIMATION AND INCLUDING END EFFECTS
  REAL NBAR,NINT,WTI
  COMMON/INLITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENGTIM,TIMPRN,DYNPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
  COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2),PMLD(2),DISPL(2),CPI(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
  2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),WTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
  COMMON/INSDPM/DEAM(2,21)
  COMMON/IN6DRF/RDRAFT(2,21)
  COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),XDIM(4),CI(4),PASOIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
  1 YCENT,HEADER,UBREAK
  COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME,DELT1,SALPP(2),SBMLD(2),IST
  COMMON/OP2CON/PI,PIR04,DEGRAD,RADDEG,FND(2),FPSKTS
  COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RYZ(2,21),
  1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
  COMMON/OP4SMD/SM(4,21),SUM(4,21),SDY(4,21),SDYV(4,21),
  1 SDYR(4,21),SDZ(4,21),SUDZ(4,21)
  COMMON/OP5VFL/UOA(2,21),UQY(2,21),UQZ(2,21)
  COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(2),YBAR(2),NBAR(2),XINT(2),YINT(2),NINT(2),
  1 FXI(2),FYI(2),FZI(2),RXI(2),RYI(2),RZI(2)
  COMMON/OP9SPO/UDIM(2),DELU(2),UCDIM(2),V(2),VDIM(2),VODIM(2),R(2),
  1 RDIM(2),UCAPT(2)
  DIMENSION
  1 DSM(2,21),CSDY(2,21),OSDZ(2,21),OSDYR(2,21),OUQY(2,21),
  2 OA2(21),OQA2DY(21),OQA2DZ(21),CAP(2,21),
  3 QY2(21),QCY2DY(21),QCY2DZ(21),CY(2,21),
  4 QZ2(21),DOZ2DZ(21),QZ(2,21),
  5 DOADY(2,21),OCAGZ(2,21),OCYDY(2,21),OCYDZ(2,21),OCZDZ(2,21),
  6 DSMDT(2,21),OSDYDT(2,21),OSDZDT(2,21),OSYRDT(2,21),OUQYDT(2,21),
  7 FX(21),FY(21),FZ(21),RX(21),RY(21),RZ(21)
  8 ,UQA2(21),UCY2(21),UQZ2(21)
  9 ,FXSMDT(21),FYDYDT(21),RZCAGY(21),PZCAVR(21),RZDT(21)
C CALCULATE INTERACTION FORCES AND MOMENTS FOR SHIP I
  DO 110 I=1,2
  NSTA=NSTA(I)
  J=I+2

```

C

```

INTR0001
INTR0002
INTR0003
MOD03001 INTR0004
MOD02003 INTR0005
MOD02005 INTR0006
MOD02005 INTR0007
MOD02007 INTR0008
MOD02008 INTR0009
MOD02012 INTR0010
MOD02012 INTR0011
MOD03002 INTR0012
MOD03003 INTR0013
MOD03004 INTR0014
MOD03004 INTR0015
MOD03005 INTR0016
MOD03005 INTR0017
MOD03006 INTR0018
MOD03007 INTR0019
MOD03007 INTR0020
MOD03010 INTR0021
MOD03010 INTR0022
INTR0023
INTR0024
INTR0025
INTR0026
INTR0027
MOD04031 INTR0028
INTR0029
INTR0030
INTR0031
INTR0032
INTR0033
MOD04035 INTR0034
MOD04036 INTR0035
INTR0036

```



```

C      DO 100 L=1,NSTAI
C      CREAT ORIGINAL SET OF SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS FOR UNSTEADY
C      FLOW CALCULATIONS.
      OSM(I,L)=SM(I,L)
      OSDY(I,L)=SDY(I,L)
      OSDZ(I,L)=SDZ(I,L)
      OSDYR(I,L)=SDYR(I,L)
      OSDZQ(I,L)=SDZQ(I,L)
      DUQY(I,L)=UQY(I,L)
      DUQZ(I,L)=UQZ(I,L)
C      CALCULATE INITIAL SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS
      SM(I,L)=.5*UDIM(I)*RYZ(I,L)*DRYZDX(I,L)
      SUM(I,L)=SM(I,L)
      QY(I,L)=0.
      QZ(I,L)=0.
      UQY(I,L)=0.0
      UQZ(I,L)=0.0
C      CONTRIBUTION OF LATERAL AND VERTICAL MOTIONS
C      FOR SHIP 1 AND SHIP 2
      SDYV(I,L)=VDIM(I)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
      SDYR(I,L)=ROIM(I)*XI(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
C      VERTICAL MOTION IS NOT CALCULATED ( WDIM AND QDIM ARE ZERO )
C      SDZW(I,L)=WDIM(I)*.25*RDRAFT(I,L)*RDRAFT(I,L)*(1.+A33(I))
C      SDZQ(I,L)=-GDIM(I)*XI(I,L)*.25*RDRAFT(I,L)*RDRAFT(I,L)*(1.+A33(I))
C      CREATE IMAGE OF SHIP 1 AND SHIP 2 AS SHIP 3 AND SHIP 4
C      DUPLICATE SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTH FOR SHIP 3 AND SHIP 4
      SM(J,L)=SM(I,L)
      SDYV(J,L)=SDYV(I,L)
      SDYR(J,L)=SDYR(I,L)
      SDZW(J,L)=SDZW(I,L)
      SDZQ(J,L)=SDZQ(I,L)
      SUM(J,L)=SUM(I,L)
100 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE
C      CALCULATE INITIAL DIPOLE STRENGTHS
      DO 160 I=1,2

```



```

J=I+2
NSTAI=NSTA(I)
CYI=COS(CI(I))
SYI=SIN(CI(I))
STI=TRIM(I)
DO 140 K=1,4
  ITERATION CANCELLING EFFECT DUE TO BODY ITSELF
  IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 140
  DXK=DX(K)
  NSTAK=NSTA(K)
  C
  DEFINE RELATIVE POSITIONS
  PSI=CI(I)-CI(K)
  XX=XDIM(I)-XDIM(K)
  YK=YDIM(I)-YDIM(K)
  ZK=ZDIM(I)-ZDIM(K)
  CPSI=COS(PSI)
  SPST=SIN(PSI)
  CYK=COS(CI(K))
  SYK=SIN(CI(K))
  STK=TRIM(K)
  XK=CPST+STK*STI
  DO 130 L=1,NSTAI
    YY=YK+PEAM(I,L)*SIDE(I)
    ZZ=ZK-RDRAFT(I,L)
    XDI=XX*CYI+YY*SYI-ZZ*STI
    YDI=-XX*SYI+YY*CYI
    ZDI=XX*CYI*STI+YY*STI*SYI+ZZ
  DO 120 M=1,NSTAK
    SDYGT=SDYV(K,M)+SDYR(K,M)
    WSM=SUM(K,M)
    XD=XDI+X1(I,L)-X1(K,M)*XDK
    YD=YDI+X1(K,M)*SPST
    ZD=ZDI-X1(K,M)*(STI*CPST-STK)
  C
  RADIAL DISTANCE FROM SHIP I TO SHIP K
  RD=SQRT(XD*XD+YD*YD+ZD*ZD)
  R3=1./RD**3

```

```

INTR0073
INTR0074
INTR0075
INTR0076
INTR0077
INTR0078
INTR0079
INTR0080
INTR0081
INTR0082
INTR0083
INTR0084
INTR0085
INTR0086
INTR0087
INTR0088
INTR0089
INTR0090
INTR0091
INTR0092
INTR0093
INTR0094
INTR0095
INTR0096
INTR0097
INTR0098
INTR0099
INTR0100
INTR0101
INTR0102
INTR0103
INTR0104
INTR0105
INTR0106
INTR0107
INTR0108

```

```

R5=1./RD**5
CONST1=SPSI*XD+CPSI*YD+STI*SPSI*ZD
C   FLOW IN Y DIRECTION
QY2(M)=SM(K,M)*YC#R3+3.*YD*SDYTOT*CONST1#R5-SDYTOT*CPSI#R3
C   FLOW IN Z DIRECTION
QZ2(M)=SM(K,M)*ZC#R3+3.*ZD*SDZTOT*CONST1#R5-SDZTOT*SPSI*STI#R3
UQY2(M)=WSM*YD#R3
UQZ2(M)=WSM*ZD#R3
120 CONTINUE
C   SUMMED FLOW AT STATIONS OF SHIP
QY(I,L)=QY(I,L)+SIMPSN(DXK,CY2,NSTAK,M)
QZ(I,L)=QZ(I,L)+SIMPSN(DXK,CZ2,NSTAK,M)
UQY(I,L)=UQY(I,L)+SIMPSN(DXK,UQY2,NSTAK,M)
UQZ(I,L)=UQZ(I,L)+SIMPSN(DXK,UQZ2,NSTAK,M)
130 CONTINUE
140 CONTINUE
DO 150 L=1,NSTAI
SDY(I,L)=-QY(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
SDZ(I,L)=-QZ(I,L)*.25*(1.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
SDY(J,L)=SDY(I,L)
SDZ(J,L)=-SDZ(I,L)
SDY(I,L)=-UQY(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
SDZ(I,L)=-UQZ(I,L)*.25*(1.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
SDY(J,L)=SDY(I,L)
SDZ(J,L)=-SDZ(I,L)
150 CONTINUE
160 CONTINUE
C   START ITERATION OF SOURCE STRENGTH AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS
DO 250 II=1,ITERAT
DO 220 I=1,2
NSTAI=NSTAI(I)
DO 170 L=1,NSTAI
ZERRING FLOW VELOCITIES
CAP(I,L)=0.
QY(I,L)=0.
QZ(I,L)=0.

```

```

INTR0109
INTR0110
INTR0111
INTR0112
INTR0113
INTR0114
INTR0115
INTR0116
INTR0117
INTR0118
INTR0119
INTR0120
INTR0121
INTR0122
INTR0123
INTR0124
INTR0125
INTR0126
INTR0127
INTR0128
INTR0129
INTR0130
INTR0131
INTR0132
INTR0133
INTR0134
INTR0135
INTR0136
INTR0137
MOD04065 INTR0138
MOD04065 INTR0139
MOD04065 INTR0140
INTR0141
INTR0142
INTR0143
INTR0144
PAGE 22

```

```

      UQA(I,L)=0.0
      UQY(I,L)=0.0
      UQZ(I,L)=0.0
      IF(II.NE. ITERAT) GO TO 170
      ZEROING FLOW VELOCITY GRADIENTS
      DQAOY(I,L)=0.
      DQAOZ(I,L)=0.
      DQYDY(I,L)=0.
      DQYDZ(I,L)=0.
      DQZDY(I,L)=0.
      DQZDZ(I,L)=0.
      170 CONTINUE
      C OFFINE FUNCTIONS OF SINE AND COSINE OF ANGLES
      CYI=COS(CI(I))
      SYI=SIN(CI(I))
      STI=TRIM(I)
      CII=1.
      DO 210 K=1,4
      C ITERATION CANCELLING EFFECT DUE TO BODY ITSELF
      IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 210
      C INCREMENTAL STATION LENGTH
      DXK=DX(K)
      NSTAK=NSTA(K)
      C DEFINE RELATIVE POSITIONS
      PSI=CI(I)-CI(K)
      XX=XDIM(I)-XDIM(K)
      YK=YDIM(I)-YDIM(K)
      ZK=ZDIM(I)-ZDIM(K)
      C DEFINE ORIENTATION FUNCTIONS
      CPSI=COS(PSI)
      SPST=SIN(PSI)
      CYK=COS(CI(K))
      SYK=SIN(CI(K))
      STK=TRIM(K)
      CTK=1.
      DXK=CPSI+STK*STI

```

```

MOD04066 INTR0145
MOD04067 INTR0146
MOD04068 INTR0147
      INTR0148
      INTR0149
      INTR0150
      INTR0151
      INTR0152
      INTR0153
      INTR0154
      INTR0155
MOD04070 INTR0156
      INTR0157
      INTR0158
      INTR0159
      INTR0160
      INTR0161
MOD04071 INTR0162
      INTR0163
MOD04072 INTR0164
      INTR0165
      INTR0166
MOD04073 INTR0167
      INTR0168
      INTR0169
      INTR0170
      INTR0171
      INTR0172
      INTR0173
      INTR0174
      INTR0175
      INTR0176
      INTR0177
      INTR0178
      INTR0179
      INTR0180

```

```

C      DEFINE CINSTANTS OF OPERATION
      A=CTI*SPSI
      B=CPSI
      C=STI*SPSI
      D=CPSI*STK*CTI-STI*CTK
      E=-STK*SPSI
      F=CPSI*STK*STI+CTK*CTI
      DO 200 L=1, NSTAT
      IF (II.EQ. ITERAT) GO TO 180
      CALCULATE INDUCED FLOW AT BOUNDARY OF SHIP 1 TO RESIZE SOURCES AND DIPOLES
      YY=YK+BEAM(I,L)*SIDE(I)
      ZZ=ZK-RDRAFT(I,L)
      GO TO 185
180 CONTINUE
      CALCULATE INDUCED FLOW AT CENTERLINE OF SHIP 1 FOR LAGALLY FORCES (II=NKK)
      YY=YK
      ZZ=ZK
185 CONTINUE
      XDI=XX*CVI+YY*SYI-ZZ*STI
      YDI=-XX*SYI+YY*CVI
      ZDI=XX*CVI*STI+YY*STI*SYI+ZZ
      DO 190 M=1, NSTAK
      WORKING PARAMETERS OF SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS
      FSM=SM(K,M)
      SDYTOT=SDY(K,M)+SDYV(K,M)+SDYR(K,M)
      SDZTOT=SDZ(K,M)+SDZQ(K,M)+SDZW(K,M)
      SDZTOT=SDZ(K,M)
      WSH=SUM(K,M)
      WSDY=SUDY(K,M)
      WSDZ=SUDZ(K,M)
      DEFINE REFERENCE TO SHIP 1 REFERENCE AXIS
      XD=XDI+X1(I,L)-X1(K,M)*XDK
      YD=YDI+X1(K,M)*SPSI
      ZD=ZDI-X1(K,M)*(STI*CPSI-STK)
      RADIAL DISTANCE FROM SHIP 1 TO SHIP K
      RD=SQRT(XD*XD+YD*YD+ZD*ZD)

```

INTR0181
 INTR0182
 INTR0183
 INTR0184
 INTR0185
 INTR0186
 INTR0187
 INTR0188
 INTR0189
 INTR0190
 INTR0191
 INTR0192
 INTR0193
 INTR0194
 INTR0195
 INTR0196
 INTR0197
 INTR0198
 INTR0199
 INTR0200
 INTR0201
 INTR0202
 INTR0203
 INTR0204
 INTR0205
 INTR0206
 INTR0207
 INTR0208
 INTR0209
 INTR0210
 INTR0211
 INTR0212
 INTR0213
 INTR0214
 INTR0215
 INTR0216

MOD04074

MOD04075

MOD04154
 MOD04155
 MOD04155
 MOD04076
 MOD04077
 MOD04078

MOD04078
 PAGE 24


```

C      OPERATING CONSTANTS
R3=1./RD**3
R5=1./RD**5
CONST1=(A*X0+P*YD+C*ZD)
CONST2=(D*X0+E*YD+F*ZD)
SYZC12=SDYTOT*CONST1+SDZTOT*CONST2
FLOW ALONG AXIS
QA2(M)=FSM*X0#R3+3.*X0*SYZC12#R5-(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)*R3
FLOW IN Y DIRECTION
QY2(M)=FSM*Y0#R3+3.*Y0*SYZC12#R5-(SDYTOT*B+SDZTOT*E)*R3
FLOW IN Z DIRECTION
QZ2(M)=FSM*Z0#R3+3.*Z0*SYZC12#R5-(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)*R3
THE UNCORRECTED STATE OF FLOW IN AXIAL, Y AND Z DIRECTION
UOA2(M)=WSM*X0#R3+3.*X0*(WSDY*CONST1+WSDZ*CONST2)*R5
1 -(WSDY*A+WSDZ*D)*R3
UOY2(M)=WSM*Y0#R3+3.*Y0*(WSDY*CONST1+WSDZ*CONST2)*R5
1 -(WSDY*B+WSDZ*E)*R3
UOZ2(M)=WSM*Z0#R3+3.*Z0*(WSDY*CONST1+WSDZ*CONST2)*R5
1 -(WSDY*C+WSDZ*F)*R3
IF (II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 190
R7=1./PD**7
C      VELOCITY GRADIENT ALONG AXIS DOA2DY, DOA2DZ
DOA2DY(M)=-3.*FSM*X0*YD#R5-15.*X0*Y0*SYZC12#R7
1 +3.*X0*(SDYTOT*B+SDZTOT*E)*R5+3.*Y0*(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)*R5
DOA2DZ(M)=-3.*FSM*X0*ZD#R5-15.*X0*Z0*SYZC12#R7
1 +3.*X0*(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)*R5+3.*Z0*(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)*R5
C      VELOCITY GRADIENT IN Y DIRECTION DOY2DY, DOY2DZ
DOY2DY(M)=FSM#R3-3.*Y0*YD*FSM#R5-15.*Y0*Y0*SYZC12#R7
1 +9.*Y0*(SDYTOT*B+SDZTOT*E)*R5
DOY2DZ(M)=-3.*FSM*Y0*ZD#R5-15.*Y0*Z0*SYZC12#R7
1 +3.*Y0*(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)*R5+3.*Z0*(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*E)*R5
C      VELOCITY GRADIENT IN Z DIRECTION DOZ2DY, DOZ2DZ
DOZ2DY(M)=DOY2DZ(M)
DOZ2DZ(M)=FSM#R3-3.*Z0*ZD*FSM#R5-15.*Z0*Z0*SYZC12#R7
1 +9.*Z0*(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)*R5
190 CONTINUE

```

```

MOD04156 INTR0217
MOD04157 INTR0218
MOD04158 INTR0219
MOD04159 INTR0220
MOD04160 INTR0221
MOD04161 INTR0222
MOD04162 INTR0223
MOD04163 INTR0224
MOD04164 INTR0225
MOD04165 INTR0226
MOD04166 INTR0227
MOD04167 INTR0228
MOD04168 INTR0229
MOD04169 INTR0230
MOD04170 INTR0231
MOD04171 INTR0232
MOD04172 INTR0233
MOD04173 INTR0234
MOD04174 INTR0235
MOD04175 INTR0236
MOD04176 INTR0237
MOD04177 INTR0238
MOD04178 INTR0239
MOD04179 INTR0240
MOD04180 INTR0241
MOD04181 INTR0242
MOD04182 INTR0243
MOD04183 INTR0244
MOD04184 INTR0245
MOD04185 INTR0246
MOD04186 INTR0247
MOD04187 INTR0248
MOD04188 INTR0249
MOD04189 INTR0250
MOD04190 INTR0251
MOD04191 INTR0252

```



```

C SUMMED FLOW AT STATIONS OF SHIP
QAP(I,L)=QAP(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,QA2,NSTAK,M)
QY(I,L)=QY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,QY2,NSTAK,M)
QZ(I,L)=QZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,QZ2,NSTAK,M)
C SUMMATION OF UNCORRECTED STATE FLOWS
UCA(I,L)=UCA(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UQA2,NSTAK,M)
UCY(I,L)=UCY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UCY2,NSTAK,M)
UCZ(I,L)=UCZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UCZ2,NSTAK,M)
IF (II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 200
C LAST ITERATION SUMMED VEL GRAD ALONG SHIP'S LENGTH
DQADY(I,L)=DQADY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQA2DY,NSTAK,M)
DQADZ(I,L)=DQADZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQA2DZ,NSTAK,M)
DQYDY(I,L)=DQYDY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQY2DY,NSTAK,M)
DQYZ(I,L)=DQYZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQY2DZ,NSTAK,M)
DQZDY(I,L)=DQZDY(I,L)
DQZDZ(I,L)=DQZDZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQZ2DZ,NSTAK,M)
200 CONTINUE
210 CONTINUE
220 CONTINUE
DO 240 I=1,2
NSTAL=NSTA(I)
J=I+2
C TEST PRINT
IF(II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 223
WRITE(6,905) II,I
905 FORMAT(1H,'FLOWS (Q) AND SOURCE-DIPOLE STRENGTHS (SM-SD) AT EACH
* STA FOR ITERATION ',II,
1 FOR SHIP ',II,/,5H NSTA,4X,3HQAP,8X,
2 3HUQA,7X,3HUQY,7X,3HUQZ,8X,2HSM,7X,3HSDY,7X,3HSDZ,7X,3HSDY,6X,
3 4HSUDY,6X,4HSUDZ)
223 CONTINUE
DO 230 L=1,NSTAL
IF(II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 227
WRITE(6,910) L,QAP(I,L),
1,UQZ(I,L),SM(I,L),SDY(I,L),SDZ(I,L),SUM(I,L),SUDY(I,L),SUDZ(I,L)
910 FORMAT(1H,'12,6(1X,F9.5),2(1X,F9.4,1X,F9.3,1X,F9.3)

```

```

227 CONTINUE
C   END OF TEST PRINT
  IF(IJ.EQ.ITERAT) GO TO 230
C   RESIZING SINGULARITIES FOR THE NEXT ITERATION
  SM(I,L)=(UDJM(I)-CAP(I,L))*5*RYZ(I,L)*DRYZDX(I,L)
  SDY(I,L)=-QY(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
  SDZ(I,L)=-QZ(I,L)*.25*(1.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
  SM(J,L)=SM(I,L)
  SDY(J,L)=SDY(I,L)
  SDZ(J,L)=-SDZ(I,L)
C   RESIZING UNCORRECTED STATE SINGULARITIES
  SUM(I,L)=(UDJM(I)-UCA(I,L))*5*RYZ(I,L)*DRYZDX(I,L)
  SUDY(I,L)=-UDY(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
  SUDZ(I,L)=-UDZ(I,L)*.25*(1.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
  SUM(J,L)=SUM(I,L)
  SUDY(J,L)=SUDY(I,L)
  SUDZ(J,L)=-SUDZ(I,L)
230 CONTINUE
240 CONTINUE
250 CONTINUE
  DO 280 I=1,2
    NSTAI=NSTAI(I)
  C   TEST PRINT
    WRITE(6,900) I
900  FORMAT(1H,'FLOW GRADIENTS (DQ) AND SOURCE-DIPOLE DERIVATIVES (-DY
      1) AT EACH STA. FOR FOR SHIP ',11,/,5H NSTAI,2X,5HQCADZ,
      2 5X,5HQQYDY,2X,5HQQYDZ,5X,5HQQZDZ,6X,4HSDYV,6X,4HSDYR,5X,5HDSMDT,
      3 4X,4HDSDYDT,4X,6HDSYDZDT,4X,6HDSYDZDT,4X,6HDSYDZDT)
    DO 270 L=1,NSTAI
      SDYTOT=SDY(I,L)+SDYV(I,L)+SDYR(I,L)
      SDZTOT=SDZ(I,L)+SDZQ(I,L)+SDZW(I,L)
      SDZTOT=SDZ(I,L)
C   DEFINE TIME DERIVATIVES FOR FLOW SINGULARITIES
      DSMDT(I,L)=(SM(I,L)-OSM(I,L))*DELTI
      DSDYDT(I,L)=(SDY(I,L)-OSDY(I,L))*DELTI
      DSDZDT(I,L)=(SDZ(I,L)-OSDZ(I,L))*DELTI

```

```

          DSYRDT(I,L)=(SDYR(I,L)-OSDYR(I,L))*DELTI
          DSZQDT(I,L)=(SDZQ(I,L)-OSDZQ(I,L))*DELTI
          DUQYDT(I,L)=(UQY(I,L)-OUQY(I,L))*DELTI
          DUQZDT(I,L)=(UCZ(I,L)-OUQZ(I,L))*DELTI
          WRITE(6,915) L,DQADY(I,L),DQADZ(I,L),DQYDY(I,L),DQYDZ(I,L),
1      DQZDZ(I,L),SDYR(I,L),DSMDT(I,L),DSMDT(I,L),DSYRDT(I,L),
2      DSYRDT(I,L),DUQYDT(I,L)
915  FORMAT(1H,12,5(1X,F9.6),7(1X,F9.4))
C      END OF TEST PRINT
C      CALCULATION OF FORCE COMPONENTS TO EACH STATION
          FXSMDT(L)=PIR04*CSMDT(I,L)*X(I,L)
          FX(L)=PIR04*(QAP(I,L)*SM(I,L)+DQADY(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L)+DQADZ(I,L)*DSZQDT(I,L)+
1      *FXSMDT(L))
          FYL=PIR04*(QY(I,L)*SM(I,L)+DQYDY(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L)+DQYDZ(I,L)*DSZQDT(I,L)+
          FYDYDT(L)=PIR04*DSYRDT(I,L)
          FY(L)=FYL+FYDYDT(L)
          FZL=PIR04*(QZ(I,L)*SM(I,L)+DQZDZ(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L)+DQZDZ(I,L)*DSZQDT(I,L)*2.
          FZ(L)=FZL+PIR04*DSZQDT(I,L)*2.
C      CALCULATION OF MOMENT COMPONENTS TO EACH STATION
          RX(L)=PIR04*(-QY(I,L)*SZQDT+QZ(I,L)*UDIM(I,L)*SDYRDT(I,L)*
          RY(L)=-X(I,L)*FZL+PIR04*(QAP(I,L)-UDIM(I,L)*SDZ(I,L)+QAP(I,L)*
C      1 (SDZ(I,L)+SDZQ(I,L)+DUQZDT(I,L)*SDZQ(I,L)+UQZ(I,L)*DSZQDT(I,L))
          RY(L)=-X(I,L)*FZL+PIR04*(QAP(I,L)-UDIM(I,L)*SDZ(I,L)
          RZ(L)=-X(I,L)*FYL-PIR04*(QAP(I,L)-UDIM(I,L)*SDYR(I,L)+QAP(I,L)*
C      1 (SDYV(I,L)+SDYR(I,L)+DUQYDT(I,L)*SDYR(I,L)+UQY(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L))
          RZQADY(L)=-PIR04*(QAP(I,L)-UDIM(I,L)*SDY(I,L)
          RZQAVR(L)=-PIR04*(QAP(I,L)*(SDYV(I,L)+SDYR(I,L))
          RZDT(L)=-PIR04*(DUQYDT(I,L)*SDYR(I,L)+UQY(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L))
          RZ(L)=X(I,L)*FYL+RZQADY(L)+RZQAVR(L)+RZDT(L)
270  CONTINUE
C      NON-DIMENSIONALIZING FACTOR FOR FORCES
          CND=END(I)*UDIM(I)*UDIM(I)
C      NON-DIMENSIONALIZING FACTOR FOR MOMENTS
          CNDR=CND#ALPP(I)
          DXI=DX(I)
C      SUMMED FORCE OVER SHIP'S LENGTH

```

```

      FXT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,FX,NSTAI,M)/CND
      FYT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,FY,NSTAI,M)/CND
      FZT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,FZ,NSTAI,M)/CND
      FXSMDT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,FXSMDT,NSTAI,M)/CND
      FYDYDT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,FYDYDT,NSTAI,M)/CND
      SUMMED MOMENT OVER SHIP'S LENGTH
      RXT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,RX,NSTAI,M)/CND
      RYT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,RY,NSTAI,M)/CND
      RZT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,RZ,NSTAI,M)/CND
      RZQADY(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,RZQADY,NSTAI,M)/CND
      RZQAVR(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,RZQAVR,NSTAI,M)/CND
      RZDT(I)=SIMPSON(DXI,RZDT,NSTAI,M)/CND
      XINT(I)=FXT(I)*100000.
      YINT(I)=FYT(I)*100000.
      ZINT(I)=RZT(I)*100000.
      OUTPUT FORCE AND MOMENT ON SHIP
      WRITE(6,800) I,FXT(I),FYT(I),FZT(I),RXT(I),RYT(I),RZT(I)
      1 ,FXSMDT(I),FYDYDT(I),RZQADY(I),RZQAVR(I),RZDT(I)
      280 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      800 FORMAT(0 NON-DIMENSIONAL INTERACTION FORCES AND MOMENTS ON SHIP
      1 ,I, , (MEASURED IN TERMS OF SHIP AXIS SYSTEM),/,4X,
      2 LHSURGE FORCE,5X,10HSWAY FORCE,5X,10HSINK FORCE,4X,
      3 LHSROLL MOMENT,4X,11HTRIM MOMENT,5X,10HYAW MOMENT,/,6(5X,F10.7),
      4 /,4X,4HFXSMDT= ,F10.7,9H FYDYDT= ,F10.7,9H RZQADY= ,F10.7,
      5 9H RZQAVR= ,F10.7,7H RZDT= ,F10.7)
      END

```



```

SUBROUTINE DIFEQ
  REAL NDUU,NDU,NOU,NVU,NVV,NV,NDV,NVR,NRV,NV,NDV,NVR,NRR,NR,
  1 NVRR,NORR,NDOD,NO,NVDD,NRDD,NO,NVDDT,NRDOT,MT1,NBAR,NINT
  COMMON/INITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPKNT,ITERAT
  COMMON/INBDIM/ALPP(2),BMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
  2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MT1(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
  COMMON/IN7CCF/XUUU(2),XUU(2),XVV(2),XVR(2),XVD(2),
  2 XRR(2),XRD(2),XDD(2),XDDU(2),XO(2),XUDD(2),
  3 YDUU(2),YDU(2),YUU(2),YVU(2),YVV(2),YV(2),YRVV(2),
  4 YVV(2),YRV(2),YVV(2),YVRU(2),YVRR(2),YK(2),YVRR(2),YDRR(2),
  5 YDDU(2),YD(2),YVD(2),YRDD(2),YO(2),YVDDT(2),YRDDT(2),
  6 NDUU(2),NDU(2),NOU(2),NVU(2),NVV(2),NV(2),NRVV(2),
  7 NDVV(2),NRV(2),NOV(2),NVRD(2),NRRR(2),NR(2),NVR(2),NORR(2),
  8 NDDU(2),ND(2),NVD(2),NRDU(2),NO(2),NVDOT(2),NRDOT(2)
  COMMON/IN9SPD/UO(2),CK5X(2),CK6U(2),CK7A(2),ULAG(2),UACC(2),
  1 UDEC(2),USENT(2)
  COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
  1 YCCNT,HEADER,UBRFAK
  COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME,DELT,SALPP(2),SOMLU(2),JST
  COMMON/OP2CCN/PI,PIRG4,DEGRAD,RADDEG,FND(2),FPSKTS
  COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
  1 XZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
  COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(2),YBAR(2),NBAR(2),XINT(2),YINT(2),NINT(2),
  1 FXT(2),FYT(2),FZI(2),RXT(2),RYT(2),RZI(2)
  COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2),UDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),RDDOT(2)
  COMMON/OP3RUD/DR(2),DRCAPT(2)
  COMMON/OP9SPD/UDIM(2),DELU(2),UCDIM(2),V(2),VDIM(2),VODIM(2),R(2),
  1 RDIM(2),UCAPT(2)
  C
  CALCULATE TOTAL FORCES AND MOMENTS AT TIME
  DO 100 J=1,2
    VAB=ABS(V(J))
    RAB=ABS(R(J))
    XCAR(J)=((XUUU(J)*DELU(J)+XUU(J))*DELU(J)+XU(J))*DELU(J)+(XVV(J)*
  1 V(J)+XVR(J)*R(J)+XVD(J)*DR(J))*V(J)+(XRR(J)*R(J)+XRD(J)*DR(J))*
  2 R(J)+(XDD(J)*DR(J)+XDDU(J)*DR(J))*DELU(J)+XO(J)+XINT(J)
    YBAR(J)=((YDUU(J)*DELU(J)+YDU(J))*DR(J)+YOU(J)+YVU(J)*V(J))*

```



```

1 DELU(J)+((YVVV(J)*V(J)+YRVV(J)*R(J)+YDVV(J)*DR(J))*V(J)+YVV(J))* MOD02088 DIFQ0037
2 VAB+YV(J)+YRV(J)*RAB+YVRD(J)*R(J)*DR(J)*V(J)+((YRRR(J)*R(J)+ MOD02088 DIFQ0038
3 YVRR(J)*V(J)+YDRR(J)*DR(J)*R(J)+YR(J)*R(J)+((YDD(J)*DR(J)+ MOD02088 DIFQ0039
4 YVDD(J)*V(J)+YDRD(J)*R(J)*DR(J)+YD(J)+YDV(J)*VAB)*DR(J)+YD(J)+ MOD02088 DIFQ0040
5 YINT(J) MOD02088 DIFQ0041
  NBAR(J)=((NDUU(J)*DELU(J)+NDU(J))*DR(J)+NDU(J)+NVU(J)*V(J))* MOD02089 DIFQ0042
1 DELU(J)+((NVVV(J)*V(J)+NRVV(J)*R(J)+NDVV(J)*DR(J))*V(J)+NVV(J))* MOD02089 DIFQ0043
2 VAB+NV(J)+NRV(J)*RAB+NVRD(J)*R(J)*DR(J)*V(J)+((NRRR(J)*R(J)+ MOD02089 DIFQ0044
3 NVRR(J)*V(J)+NDRR(J)*DR(J)*R(J)+NR(J)*R(J)+((NUDD(J)*DR(J)+ MOD02089 DIFQ0045
4 NVDD(J)*V(J)+NDRD(J)*R(J)*DR(J)+ND(J)+NDV(J)*VAB)*DR(J)+ND(J)+ MOD02089 DIFQ0046
5 NINT(J) MOD02089 DIFQ0047
100 CONTINUE DIFQ0048
C PRINT OUTPUT FOR TIME AND REVISE SPEED AND RUDDER CONTROL FOR TIME + DELT DIFQ0049
  IF(TIME .NE. TIMPRN) GO TO 175 DIFQ0050
  CALL OUTPUT DIFQ0051
  TIMPRN=TIMPRN+DTNPRN*DELT DIFQ0052
175 CONTINUE DIFQ0053
  CALL CAPTN DIFQ0054
C CALCULATE ACCELERATIONS, VELOCITIES, DISTANCES, AND ANGLES FOR TIME + DELT DIFQ0055
  DO 200 J=1,2 DIFQ0056
    UDDOT(J)=XBAR(J)*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)/(XDDOT(J)*ALPP(J)) DIFQ0057
    VDDOT(J)=(NRDOT(J)*YBAR(J)-YRDOT(J)*NPAR(J))*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)/ DIFQ0058
    1 ((YVDDOT(J)*NRDOT(J)-YRDOT(J)*NVDDOT(J))*ALPP(J)) DIFQ0059
    RDDOT(J)=(YVDDOT(J)*NBAR(J)-NVDDOT(J)*YBAR(J))*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)/ DIFQ0060
    1 ((YVDDOT(J)*NRDOT(J)-YRDOT(J)*NVDDOT(J))*ALPP(J)**2) DIFQ0061
    DR(J)=DR(J)+DRCAPT(J) DIFQ0062
    UDIM(J)=UDIM(J)+UDDOT(J)*DELT+UCAPT(J) DIFQ0063
    VDIM(J)=VDIM(J)+VDDOT(J)*DELT DIFQ0064
    RDIM(J)=RDIM(J)+RDDOT(J)*DELT DIFQ0065
    DELU(J)=(UDIM(J)-UD(J))/UDIM(J) DIFQ0066
    V(J)=VDIM(J)/UDIM(J) DIFQ0067
    R(J)=RDIM(J)*ALPP(J)/UDIM(J) DIFQ0068
    CI(J)=CI(J)+RDIM(J)*DELT DIFQ0069
    COSCI=COS(CI(J)) DIFQ0070
    SINCI=SIN(CI(J)) DIFQ0071
    UDDOT(J)=UDDOT(J)*COSCI-VDDOT(J)*SINCI DIFQ0072
  200 CONTINUE

```

```

VDDOT(J)=VDDOT(J)*COSCI+UDDOT(J)*SINCI
UDIM(J)=UDIM(J)*COSCI-VDIM(J)*SINCI
VDIM(J)=VDIM(J)*COSCI+UDIM(J)*SINCI
XDIM(J)=XDIM(J)+UDDIM(J)*DELT
YDIM(J)=YDIM(J)+VDDIM(J)*DELT
CND=END(J)*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)
SINK(J)=FZT(J)*CND/TPT(J)
TRIM(J)=RZT(J)*CND/MTL(J)
ZDIM(J)=DEPTH-SINK(J)
I=J+2
XDIM(I)=XDIM(J)
YDIM(I)=YDIM(J)
ZDIM(I)=-ZDIM(J)
CI(I)=CI(J)
TRIM(I)=-TRIM(J)
200 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

DIFQ0073
DIFQ0074
DIFQ0075
DIFQ0076
DIFQ0077
DIFQ0078
DIFQ0079
DIFQ0080
DIFQ0081
DIFQ0082
DIFQ0083
DIFQ0084
DIFQ0085
DIFQ0086
DIFQ0087
DIFQ0088
DIFQ0089
DIFQ0090

```

```

SUBROUTINE COUTPUT
  REAL NBAR,NINT,MT1
  COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2),BMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
  2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MT1(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
  COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASOIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
  1 YCOT,HEADDR,UBREAK
  COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME,DELT1,SALPP(2),SBMLD(2),IST
  COMMON/OP2CCN/PI,PIR04,DEGRAD,RADDEG,FND(2),FPSKTS
  COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21),GX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
  1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
  COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(2),YBAR(2),NPAR(2),XINT(2),YINT(2),NINT(2),
  1 FXT(2),FYT(2),FZT(2),RXT(2),RYT(2),RZT(2)
  COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),RDDOT(2)
  COMMON/OP8RUD/DR(2),ORCAPT(2)
  COMMON/OP9SPD/UDIM(2),DELU(2),UCDIM(2),V(2),VDIM(2),VDDIM(2),R(2),
  1 RDIM(2),UCAPT(2)
  WRITE(6,800)
  DO 100 J=1,2
    ACI=CI(J)*RADDEG
    VKNOTS=UDIM(J)*FPSKTS
    RU=DR(J)*RADDEG
    RDIMOG=RDIM(J)*RADDEG
    RDDCID=RDDOT(J)*RADDEG
    TRIMD=TRIM(J)*ALPP(J)
    WRITE(6,900) TIME,J,XDIM(J),YDIM(J),ACI, RU, VKNOTS,UDDOT(J),
    1 VDIM(J),VDDOT(J),RDIMOG,RDDCID,SINK(J),YBAR(J),NBAR(J),
    2 XINT(J),YINT(J),NINT(J),TRIMD
  100 CONTINUE
  RETURN
800 FORMAT(' 0 TIME SHIP XPOSITION YPOSITION PSI RUDDER
1 VELOCITY UDDOT VDDOT RDIM RDDOT
2 SINKAGE')
900 FORMAT(1X,F4.0,2X,12,2(1X,F10.2),1X,F10.5,2(1X,F10.3),6(1X,F10.5)/
1 1X,4XFOR= ,F10.4,7H YFOR= ,F10.4,6H MOM= ,F10.3,7H XINT= ,F10.4
2,7H YINT= ,F10.4,7H MINT= ,F10.4,12X,7H TRIM= ,F10.5,/)
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE CAPTN
REAL NBAR, NINT, MT1
COMMON/INITIM/DELT, BREAK, ENCTIM, TIMPRN, DINPRN, IPRNT, ITERAT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2), BMLD(2), DISPL(2), CP(2), CM(2), DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2), A33(2), TPI(2), MT1(2), XLCC(2), NSTA(4)
COMMON/INPRUD/DRMAX(2), DRDOT(2), DRSENT(2), CK1C(2), CK2R(2), CK3Y(2),
1 CK4V(2), DLG(2), DRO(2)
COMMON/IN9SPD/UD(2), CK5X(2), CK6U(2), CK7A(2), ULAG(2), UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2), USENT(2)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4), YDIM(4), CI(4), PASDIS, XLDEC, DEPTH, ROW, IPASS,
1 YCONT, HEADPR, UBREAK
COMMON/OPITIM/TIME, DELT1, SALOP(2), SBMLD(2), JST
COMMON/OP2CCN/PI, PIR04, DEGRAD, RADDEC, RAD(2), FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21), DX(4), ZDIM(4), RAD(2,21), RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21), RYZ(2,21), DRYZUX(2,21), SIDE(2), SINK(2), TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2), UDDOT(2), VDDOT(2), VDDOT(2), RDDOT(2)
COMMON/OPARUD/DR(2), DRCAPT(2)
COMMON/OP9SPD/UDIM(2), DELU(2), UGDM(2), V(2), VDIM(2), VDDIM(2), R(2),
1 RDIM(2), UCAPT(2)
COMMON/OPOLCC/XREL(2), YREL(2), XCLEAR, HEAD(2), LX
DIMENSION DRC(4,2)
WRITE(6,200)
LX=0
DO 400 I=1,2
IF(ABS(XREL(2)) .GT. XCLEAR) GO TO 150
LX=1
IF(ABS(YREL(2)) .LT. YCONT) GO TO 200
150 CONTINUE
C SHIP IN COURSE KEEPING MODE OUTSIDE CONTROL ZONE
IF(TIME .GE. BREAK) HEAD(2)=HEADPR
DRC(1,1)=CK1C(1)*(CI(1)-HEAD(1))-RDIM(1)*DLG(1)
DRC(2,1)=CK2R(1)*(RDIM(1)-RDDOT(1)*DLG(1))
DRCMMO=DRC(1,1)+DRC(2,1)
DRC(3,1)=0.0
DRC(4,1)=0.0
IF(TIME .GE. BREAK) GO TO 250
160 CONTINUE

```

MOD03001 CAPT0001
MOD02003 CAPT0002
MOD02005 CAPT0003
MOD02005 CAPT0004
MOD02005 CAPT0005
MOD02010 CAPT0006
MOD02010 CAPT0007
MOD02011 CAPT0008
MOD02011 CAPT0009
MOD02012 CAPT0010
MOD02012 CAPT0011
MOD03002 CAPT0012
MOD03003 CAPT0013
MOD03004 CAPT0014
MOD03004 CAPT0015
MOD03008 CAPT0016
MOD03009 CAPT0017
MOD03010 CAPT0018
MOD03010 CAPT0019
MOD03011 CAPT0020
CAPT0021
MOD05002 CAPT0022
CAPT0023
MOD05003 CAPT0024
MOD05004 CAPT0025
CAPT0026
MOD05005 CAPT0027
MOD05006 CAPT0028
MOD05007 CAPT0029
MOD05008 CAPT0030
MOD05009 CAPT0031
MOD05009 CAPT0032
MOD05010 CAPT0033
CAPT0034
CAPT0035
MOD05011 CAPT0036
PAGE 34

```

C      SHIP MAINTAINING INITIAL SPEED
      UCMMD=CK6U(1)*(UO(1)-UDIM(1)+UDDOT(1)*ULAG(1))+
      1 CK7A(1)*(-UDDOT(1)*(DELT-ULAG(1))/DELT)
      GO TO 300

200 CONTINUE
C      SHIP IN RELATIVE MOTION CONTROL MODE INSIDE CONTROL ZONE
      J=3-1
      COSCI=COS(CI(J))
      SINCI=SIN(CI(J))
      VCOSCI=(VODIM(1)-VODIM(J))*COSCI
      USINCI=(UODIM(1)-UODIM(J))*SINCI
      DRC(1,1)=CK1C(1)*(2*CI(1)-HEAD(1)-CI(J)-(2*RODM(1)-RODM(J))*DLAG(1))
      DRC(2,1)=CK2R(1)*(2*RODM(1)-RODM(J)-(2*RODOT(1)-RODOT(J))*DLAG(1))
      DRC(3,1)=CK3V(1)*(YREL(1)+PASDIS*SIDE(1)-(VCOSCI-USINCI)*DLAG(1))
      DRC(4,1)=CK4V(1)*(VCOSCI-USINCI-(VDDOT(1)-VDDOT(J))*COSCI-
      1 (UDDOT(1)-UDDOT(J))*SINCI)*DLAG(1))
      DRCMMD=DRC(1,1)+DRC(2,1)+DRC(3,1)+DRC(4,1)
C      SHIP 1 MAINTAINS ORIGINAL SPEED
      IF(1.EQ.1) GO TO 160
      IF(IPASS.EQ.1) GO TO 160
      IF(XREL(2).LT.-XLDEC) GO TO 160
C      SHIP 2 MATCHES SPEED OF SHIP 1 AFTER -XLDEC
C      MAINTAIN POSITION ALONG SIDE SHIP 1 UNTIL BREAK TIME
      IF(TIME.GE.BREAK) GO TO 250
      UCMMD=CK5X(2)*(-XREL(2)+UODIM(2)*ULAG(2))+
      1 CK6U(2)*(UODIM(1)-UDIM(2)+UDDOT(2)*ULAG(2))+
      2 CK7A(2)*(-UDDOT(2)*(DELT-ULAG(2))/DELT)
      GO TO 300

250 CONTINUE
      UCMMD=CK6U(2)*(UBREAK-UDIM(2)+UDDOT(2)*ULAG(2))+
      1 CK7A(2)*(-UDDOT(2)*(DELT-ULAG(2))/DELT)
C      300 CONTINUE
      CHECK COMMANDO RUDDER ANGLE AGAINST SENSITIVITY AND LIMITS
      DRDIF=DRCMMD
      ADDRIF=ABS(DRDIF)
      IF(ADDRIF.LE.DRSENT(1)) GO TO 310

```



```

RUD=DRDIT(I)*(DELT-DLAG(I))
IF(ADRDIF .GT. RUD) DRDIF=DRDIF*RUD/ADRDIF
ADRDIF=ABS(DR(I)+DRDIF)
IF(ADRDIF .GT. DRMAX(I)) DRDIF=((DR(I)+DRDIF)*DRMAX(I))/ADRDIF)
1-DR(I)
GO TO 320
310 CONTINUE
DRDIF=0.0
320 CONTINUE
DRCAPT(I)=DRDIF
RUD=DR(I)*RADDEG
DRCMMD=DRCMMD+RADDEG
DRDIF=(DR(I)+DRDIF)*RADDEG
DO 325 J=1,4
325 DRC(J,I)=DRC(J,I)*RADDEG
C CHECK COMMANDED SPEED CHANGE AGAINST ACCELERATION LIMITS
U=UDIM(I)*FPSKTS
IF(ABS(UCMMD) .LE. USENT(I)) GO TO 350
ACMMD=UCMMD/(DELT-ULAG(I))
IF(ACMMD .LT. UACC(I)) GO TO 330
ACMMD=UACC(I)
GO TO 340
330 CONTINUE
IF(ACMMD .LT. UDEC(I)) ACMMD=UDEC(I)
340 CONTINUE
UCAPT(I)=ACMMD*(DELT-ULAG(I))
GO TO 360
350 CONTINUE
UCAPT(I)=0.0
360 CONTINUE
UCMMD=UCMMD*FPSKTS
ACMMD=(UCAPT(I)+UDIM(I))*FPSKTS
WRITE(6,910) I,RUD,DRCMMD,DRDIF,U,UCMMD,ACMMD
400 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,920) DRC
RETURN

```

```

MOD05056 CAPT0073
MOD05057 CAPT0074
MOD05059 CAPT0075
MOD05060 CAPT0076
MOD05061 CAPT0077
MOD05062 CAPT0078
MOD05063 CAPT0079
MOD05064 CAPT0080
MOD05065 CAPT0081
MOD05065 CAPT0082
MOD05066 CAPT0083
MOD05067 CAPT0084
MOD05068 CAPT0085
MOD05068 CAPT0086
MOD05069 CAPT0087
MOD05070 CAPT0088
MOD05070 CAPT0089
MOD05070 CAPT0090
MOD05070 CAPT0091
MOD05071 CAPT0092
MOD05072 CAPT0093
MOD05073 CAPT0094
MOD05074 CAPT0095
MOD05075 CAPT0096
MOD05076 CAPT0097
MOD05078 CAPT0098
MOD05079 CAPT0099
MOD05080 CAPT0100
MOD05081 CAPT0101
MOD05082 CAPT0102
MOD05083 CAPT0103
MOD05084 CAPT0104
MOD05085 CAPT0105
MOD05086 CAPT0106
MOD05086 CAPT0107
MOD05086 CAPT0108

```

```

900 FORMAT( 90H0 SHIP RUDDER INIT ANG COMMD CHG ACT ANG (DEG)
1 SPEED INIT SPD COMMD CHG ACT SPD (KTS))
910 FFORMAT(5X,I1,9X,3(1X,F10.4),13X,3(1X,F10.4))
920 FFORMAT(8H01 DRC= ,F10.3,6H DRR= ,F10.3,4H DRY= ,F10.3,6H DRV= ,
1 F10.3,9H 2 DRC= ,F10.3,6H DRR= ,F10.3,6H DRY= ,F10.3,6H DRV= ,
2 F10.3)
END
MOD05087 CAPT0109
MOD05087 CAPT0110
MOD05088 CAPT0111
MOD05089 CAPT0112
MOD05089 CAPT0113
MOD05089 CAPT0114
MOD05089 CAPT0115

```

```

FUNCTION SIMPSN(DXE,Y,N,M)
DIMENSION Y(21)
SIMPSN=0.0
N1=N-1
DO 100 J=2,N1,2
100 SIMPSN=SIMPSN+2.*Y(J)+Y(J+1)
SIMPSN=DXE*(Y(1)-Y(N)+2.*SIMPSN)/3.
RETURN
END

```

```

SIMP0001
SIMP0002
SIMP0003
SIMP0004
SIMP0005
SIMP0006
SIMP0007
SIMP0008
SIMP0009

```

//G.FT09F001 DD UNIT=TAPE9,LABEL=(1,NL),DISP=(NEW,PASS),
// DCB=(DEN=2,RECFM=VS,LRECL=504,RLKSIZE=508)
//G.FT64F001 DD DSN=88CALDATA,DISP=(NEW,PASS),UNIT=SCRATCH,SPACE=(22,1)
//G.SYSIN DD *,DCB=BLKSIZE=2000

0001
0002
0003
0004

-116-

PAGE 39

NAVY OILER AO-177 SHIP 1, LARGE DESTROYER SHIP 2, REPLENISH AT 100 FT RUDDER STD		DATA0001
3.	240.	DATA0002
500.	.16	DATA0003
560.6	88.	DATA0004
.93	.93	DATA0005
.058	.137	DATA0006
.937	.982	DATA0007
.622	.481	DATA0008
.0	.134	DATA0009
.976	.995	DATA0010
.888	.797	DATA0011
1.0	1.0	DATA0012
1.0	1.0	DATA0013
1.0	1.0	DATA0014
-61.5	78.4	DATA0015
-216.9	-515.7	DATA0016
341.6	261.5	DATA0017
92.	-159.5	DATA0018
35.	3.0	DATA0019
-3.5		DATA0020
15.		DATA0021
529.	.00676	DATA0022
.93	.93	DATA0023
.011	.131	DATA0024
.835	.934	DATA0025
.499	.400	DATA0026
.0056	.1237	DATA0027
.8896	.9594	DATA0028
.9055	.8681	DATA0029
.0037	1.0	DATA0030
1.0	1.0	DATA0031
.6108	.4946	DATA0032
	.3777	DATA0033
	.2610	DATA0034
	.1440	DATA0035
		DATA0036

1.4	114.6	-155.2	-342.8	206.2	55.	-1055.1	.0	DATA0037
.0	.0	-135.	168.6	.0	381.4			DATA0038
117.6	-40.8	.0	201.1	.0	-2625.6			DATA0039
.0	-930.7	34.6	.0	-109.4	-230.8			DATA0040
-140.6	274.3				802.1	17.9		DATA0041
-15.2	58.7		-112.8	-105.4	-318.2	-283.1		DATA0042
	-170.7	-45.5			-280.3			DATA0043
9.1	-137.5	1.	14.	700.	8.2	47.4	.25	DATA0044
30.	5.				1.75	87.5		DATA0045
	.00676	1.0	1.0	.5	.3	.18	.1	DATA0046
17.	171.5	.0	100.	200.	300.	1.9905		DATA0047
-550.	15.	20.						DATA0048
200.								DATA0049

// EXEC CALCOMP,OPTIONS='PAPER(10,WHITE),INK(BLACK,8P)'

0001

-119-

PAGE 42